

PROYECTO FINAL DE CARRERA:
DISEÑO Y APLICACIÓN DE UN SOPORTE
ELECTRÓNICO E INTERACTIVO PARA
USO ARTÍSTICO

ANEXO



Escuela de
Ingeniería y Arquitectura
Universidad Zaragoza

Autor: Marta Agusti Muñoz
Director: Eduardo Manchado Pérez
Especialidad: Diseño
Convocatoria: Junio 2012



PLANOS

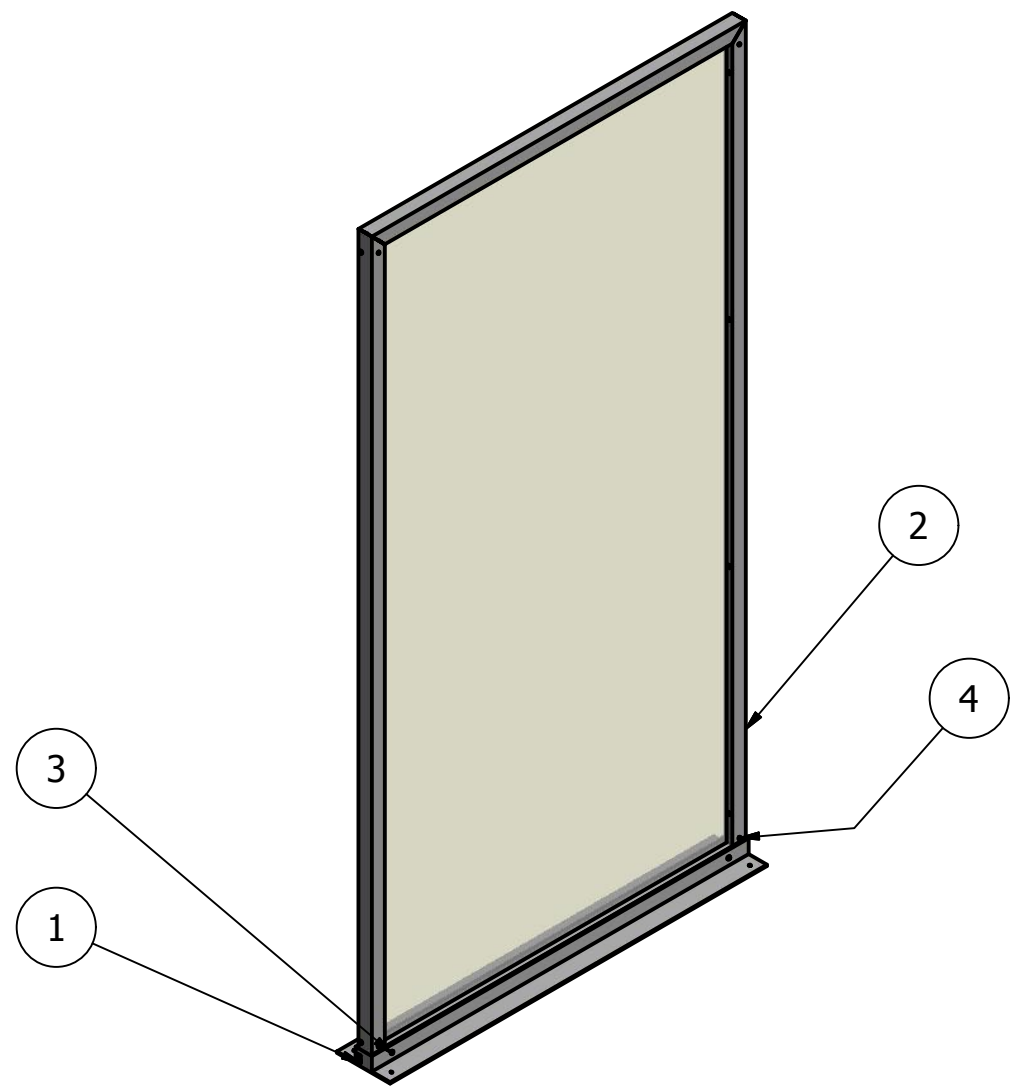


PLANOS

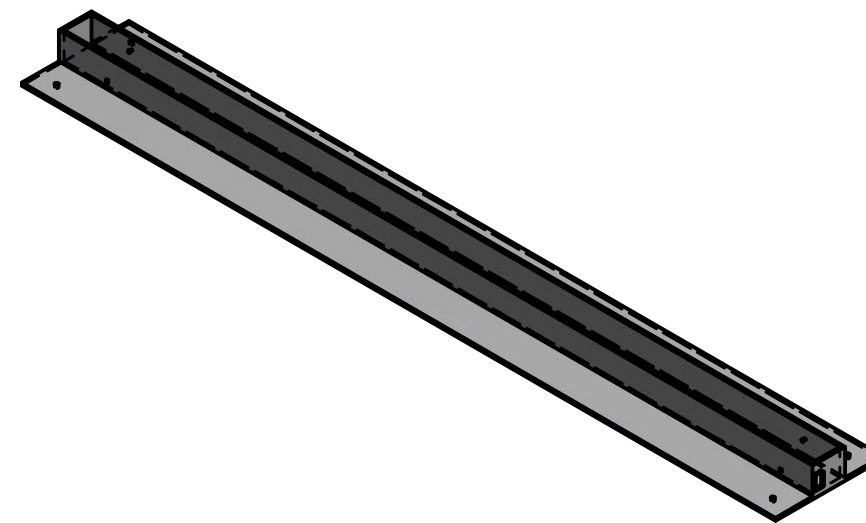
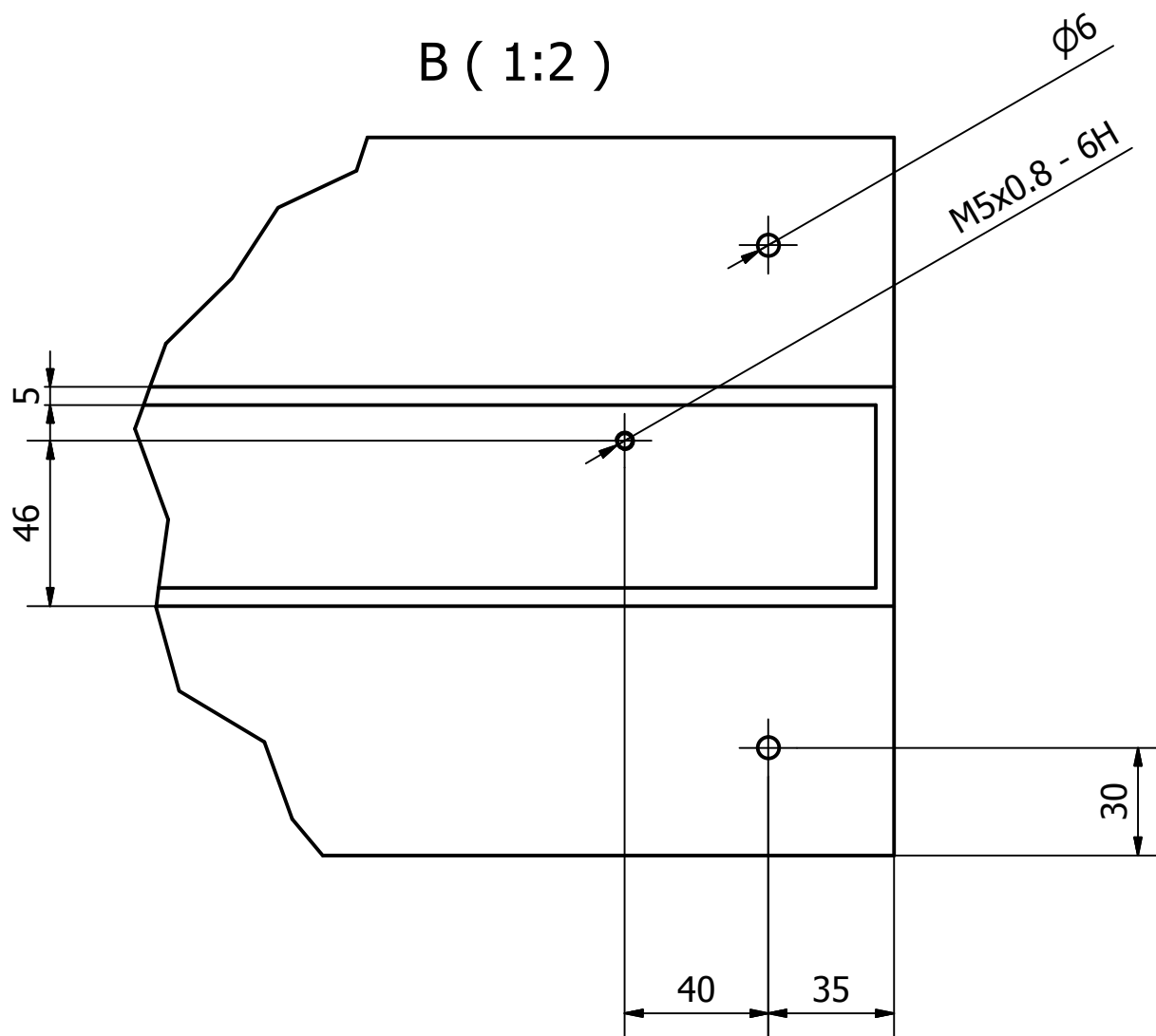
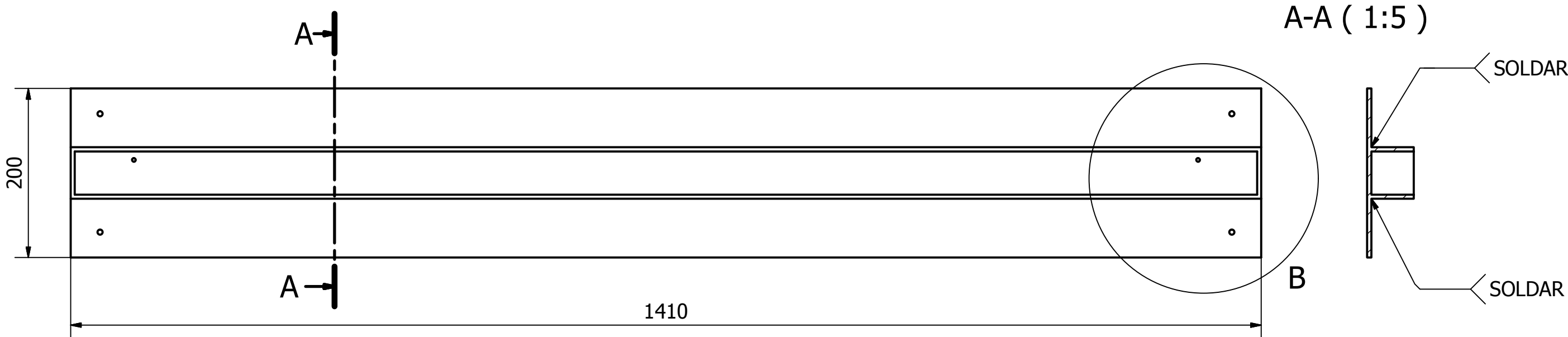
- 1.00 Conjunto soporte con marco fijo
- 2.00 Conjunto soporte marco flexible
- 3.00 Conjunto soporte sin marco
- 4.00 Conjunto carcasa sensor de movimiento
- 5.00 Conjunto carcasa micro/altavoz
- 6.00. 01 Conjunto péndulo
- 6.00.02 Conjunto muelle
- 7.00.01 Adaptador trasero LED's
- 7.00.02 Adaptador móvil LED's
- 8.00.01 Clip fijo cables
- 8.00.02 Clip móvil cables
- 9.00 Conjunto carcasa fuente de alimentación y circuito
- 10.00 Señalética

PLANOS APLICACIÓN

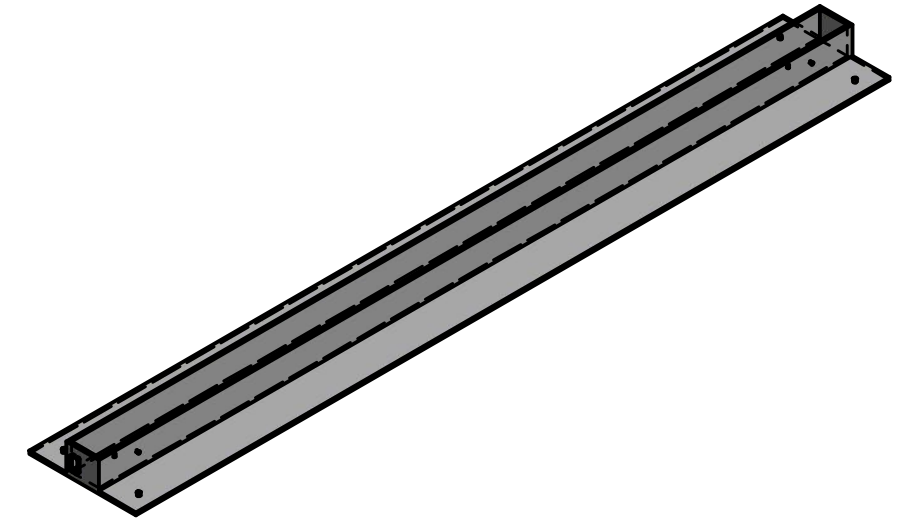
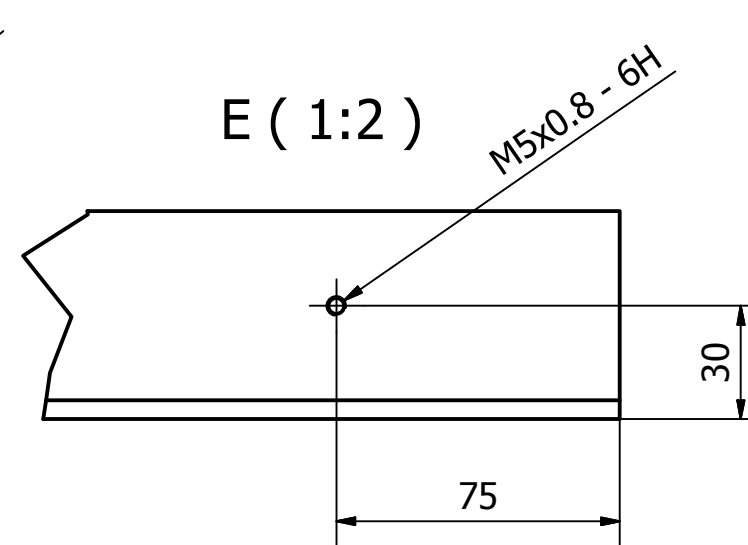
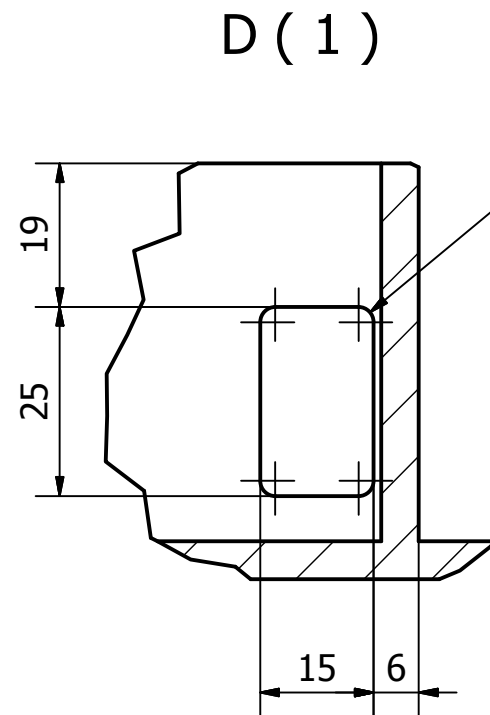
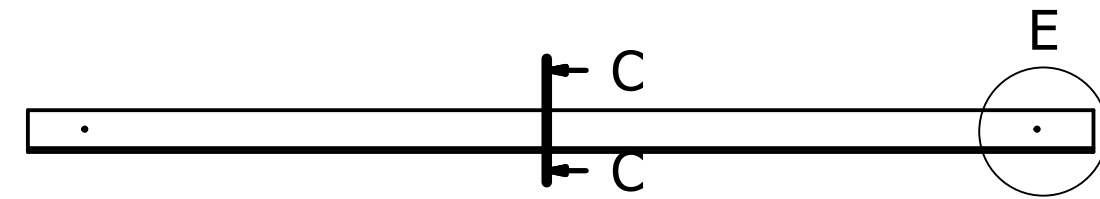
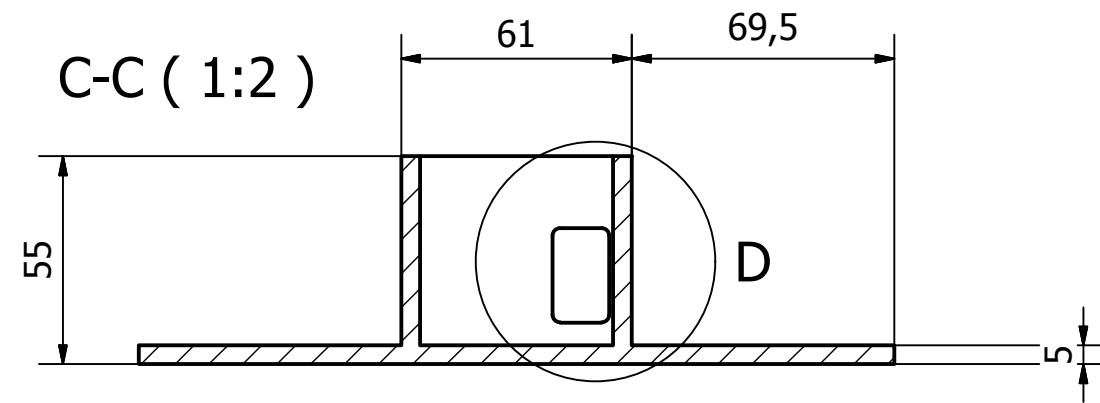
- 1.00 Espacio general
- 2.00 Ventanales
- 3.00 Ventana
- 4.00 Colocación siluetas
- 5.00 Colocación sensores de movimiento
- 6.00 Colocación acelerómetro
- 7.00 Colocación conjunto carcasa circuito/ fuente de alimentación
- 8.00 Colocación texto informativo



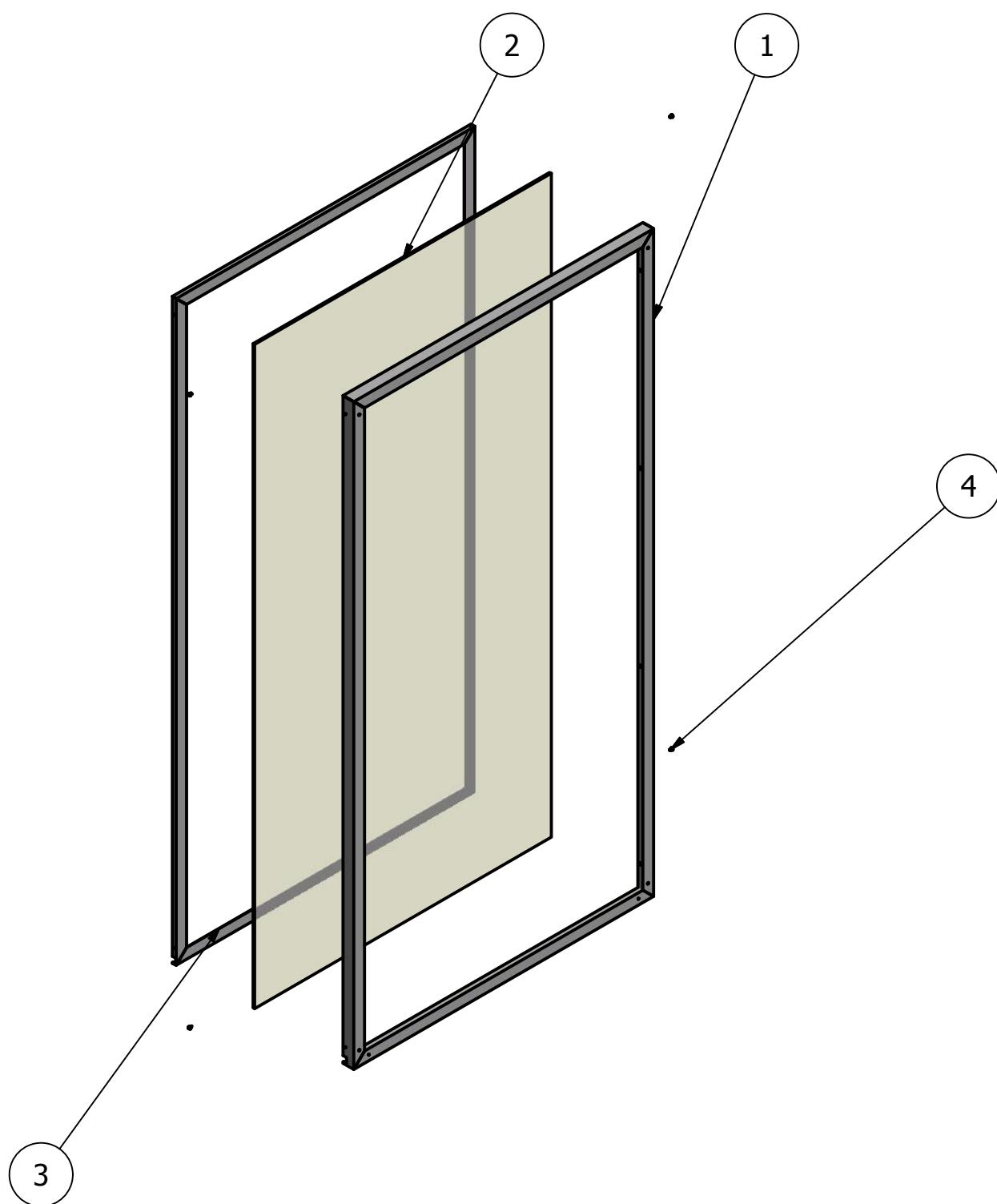
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	1.01	Base soporte	Acero
2	1	1.02	Marco	
3	2	Comercial	Tornillo estético	Acero inoxidable
4	4	Comercial	Tapón marco fijo	Caucho
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO SOPORTE CON MARCO FIJO			Nº de plano: 1.00
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



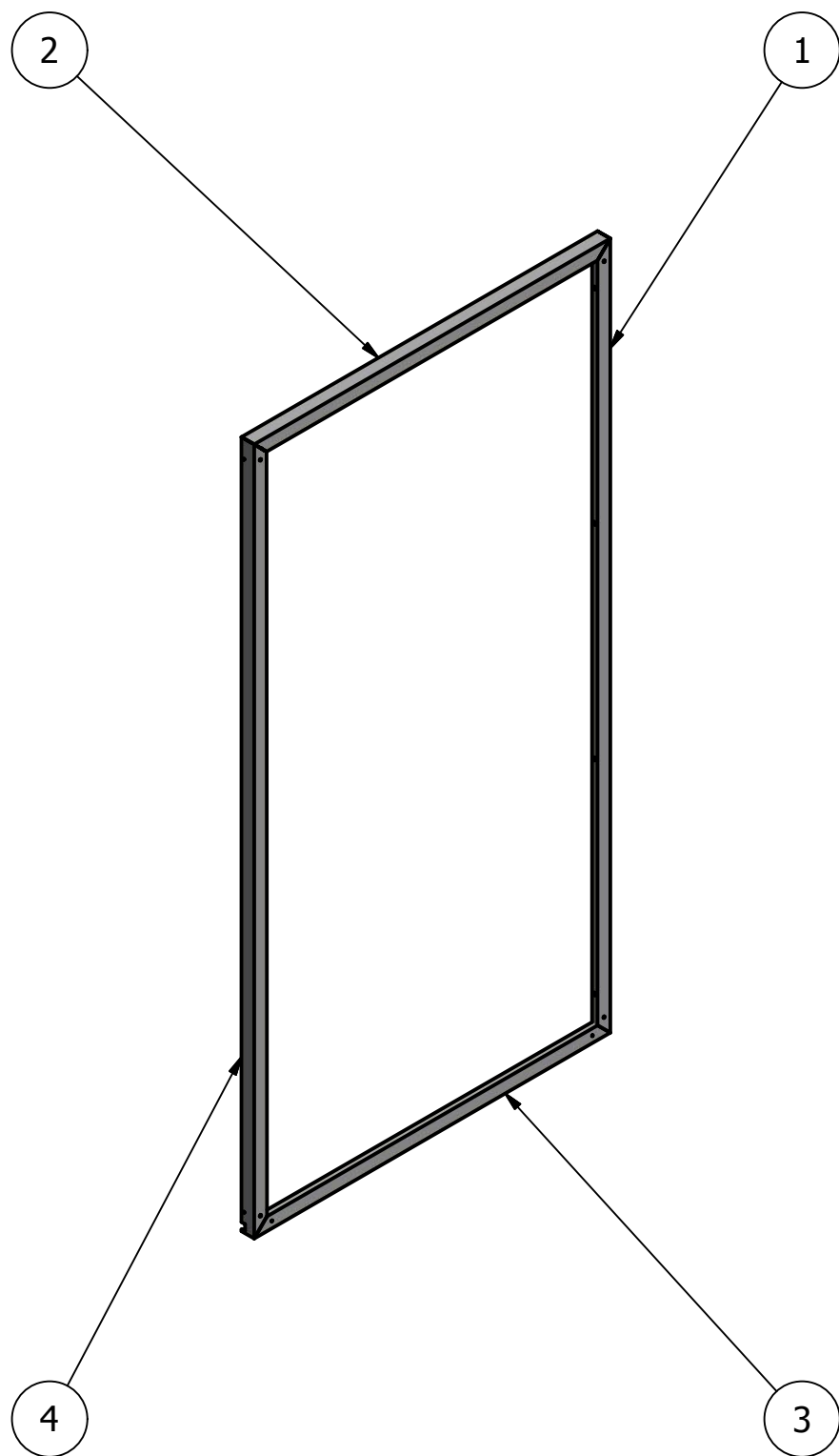
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1	1	1.01	Base soporte	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	BASE SOPORTE			Nº de plano: 1.01 - 1/2
1:5				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



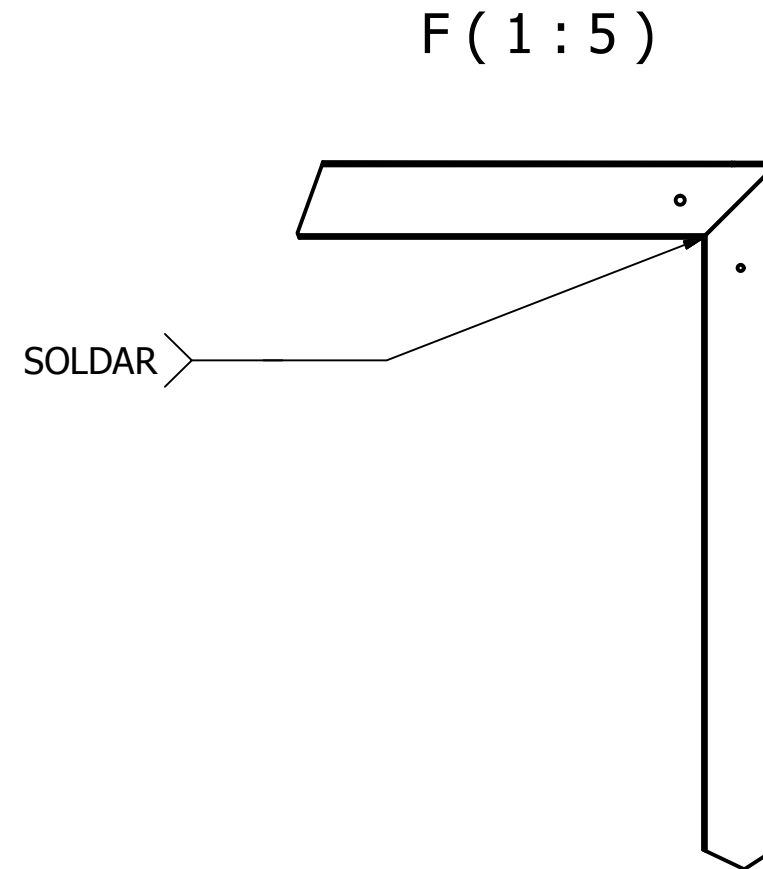
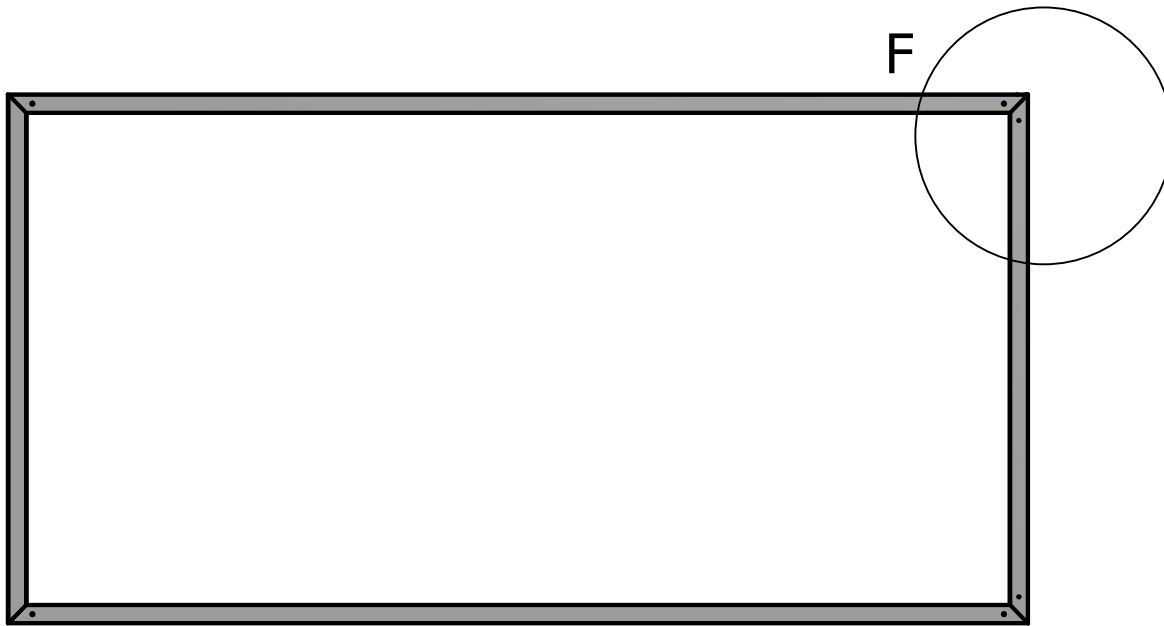
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ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCION	MATERIAL
1	1	1.01	Base soporte	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	BASE SOPORTE			Nº de plano:
1:10				1.01 - 2/2
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



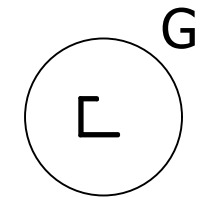
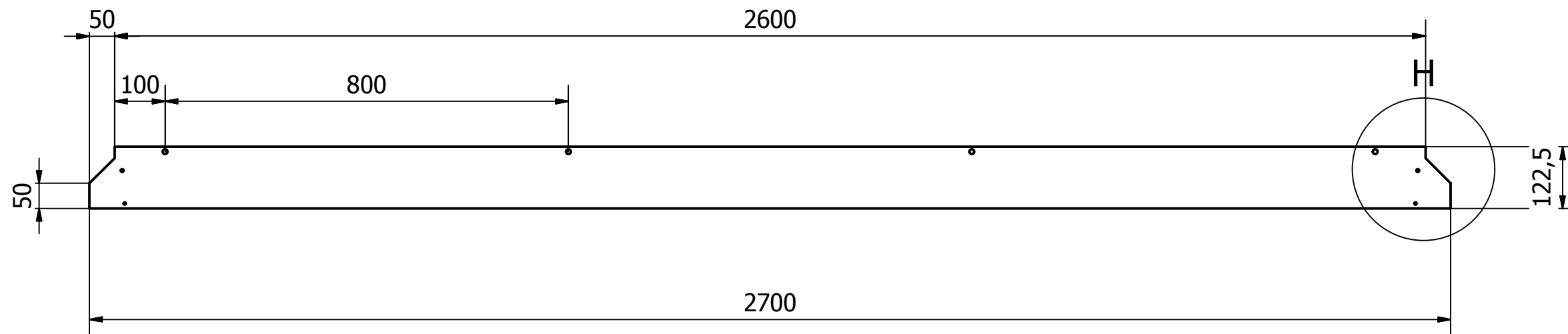
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	1.02.01	Marco exterior	Acero
2	1	1.02.02	Soporte	Metacrilato
3	1	1.02.03	Marco interior	Acero
4	4	Comercial	ISO 7045 H M5 x 8 - 4.8	
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	MARCO		Nº de plano:	
1:20			1.02	
			Nº de alumno: 557030	
			Curso: 2011/2012	



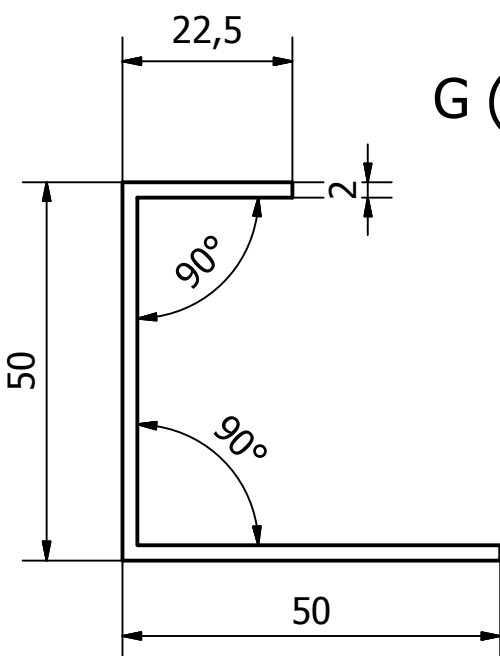
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	1.02.01.01	Perfil marco derecho	Acero
2	1	1.02.01.02	Perfil marco superior	Acero
3	1	1.02.01.03	Perfil marco inferior	Acero
4	1	1.02.01.04	Perfil marco izquierdo	Acero
		Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:
Dibujado:		02/05/12	Marta Agusti	
Comprobado:				
Escala:		MARCO EXTERIOR		Nº de plano: 1.02.01 - 1/2
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



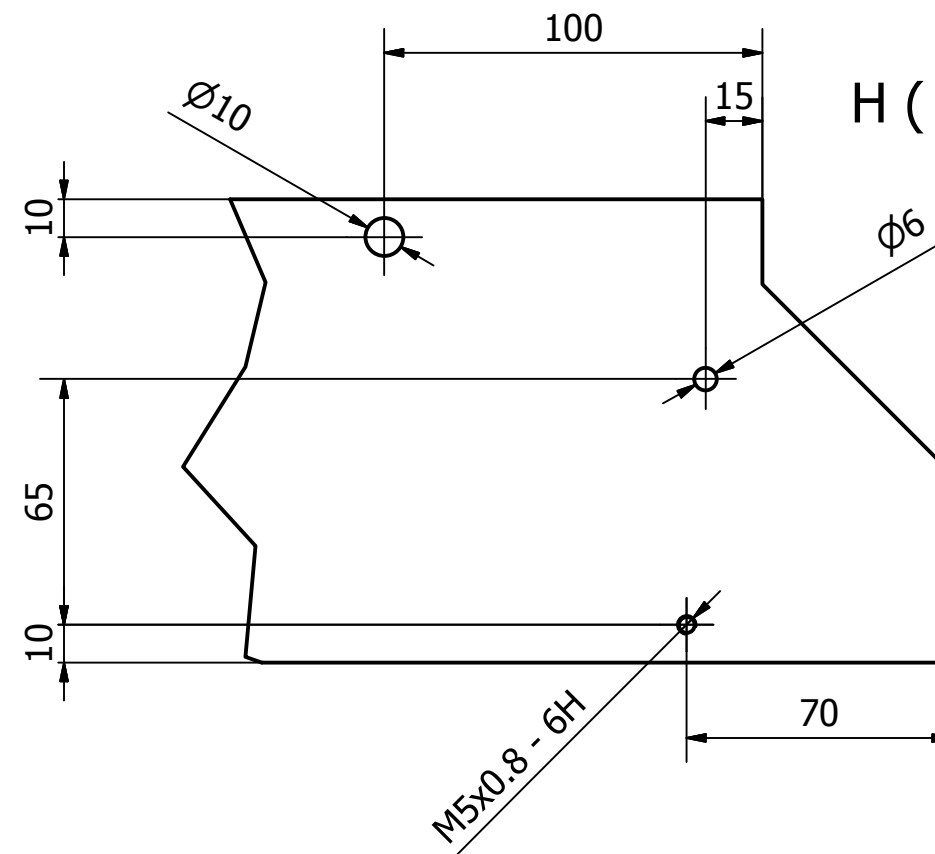
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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	MARCO EXTERIOR			Nº de plano: 1.02.01 -2/2
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



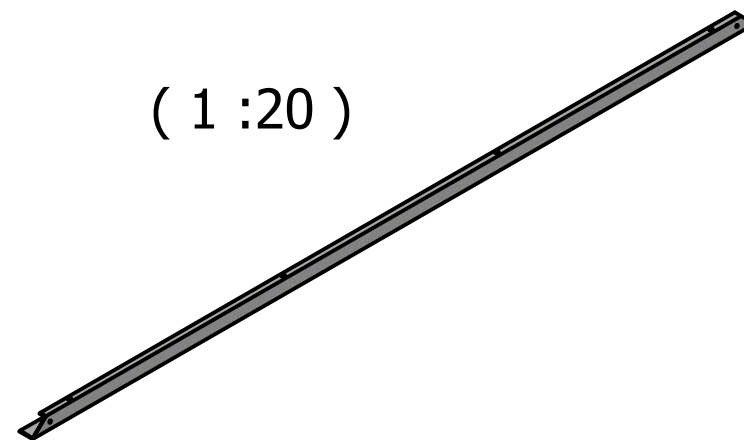
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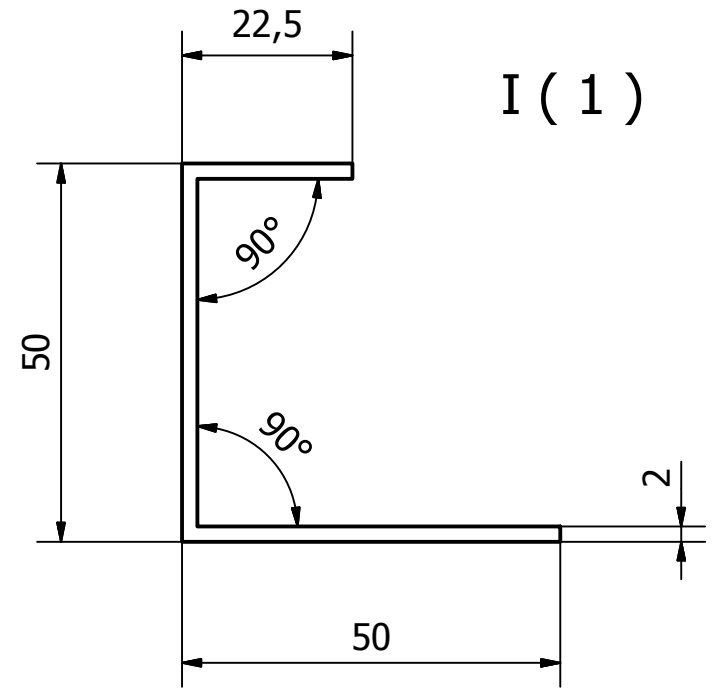
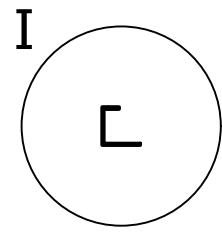
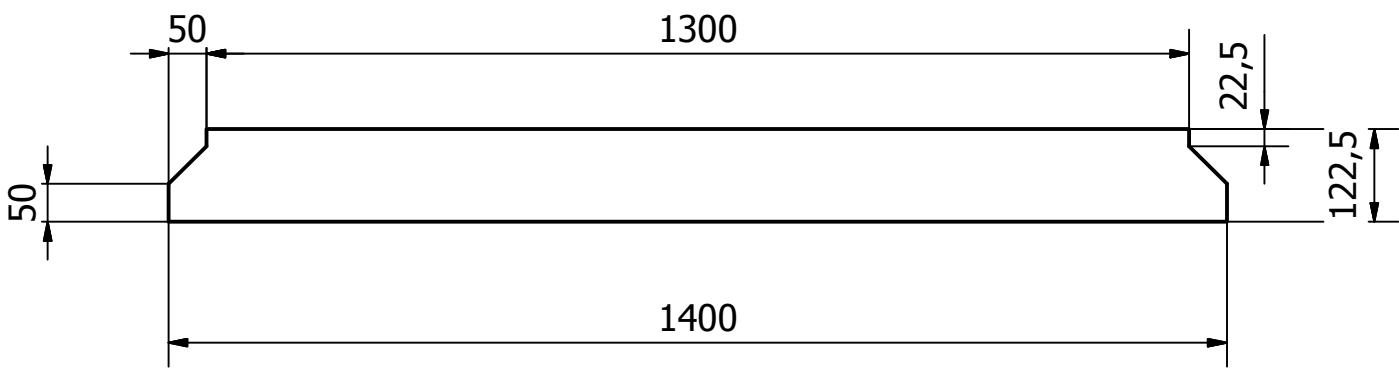


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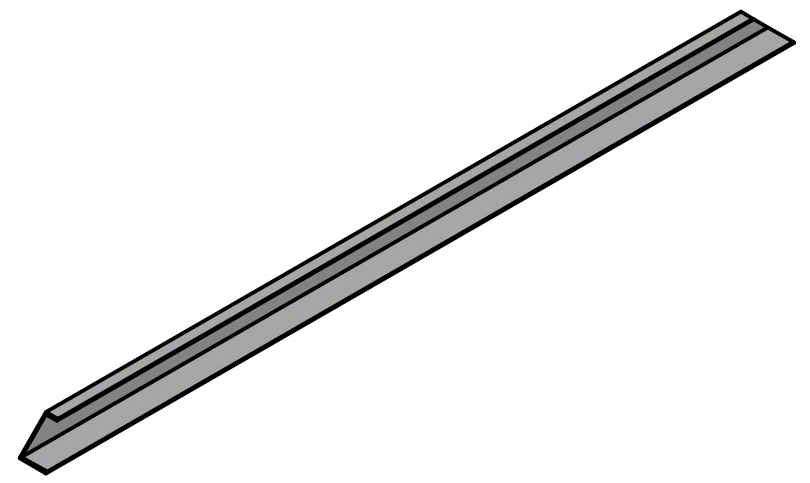


LISTA DE PIEZAS

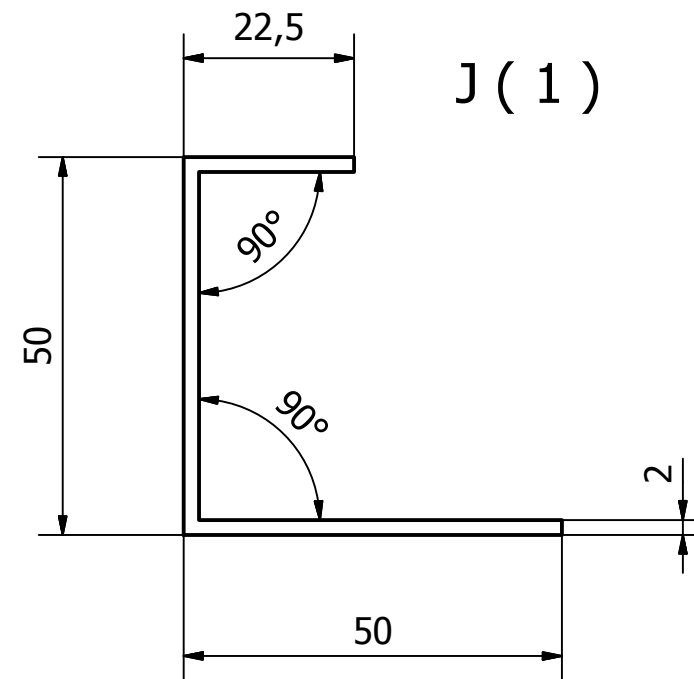
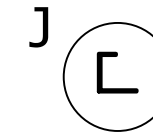
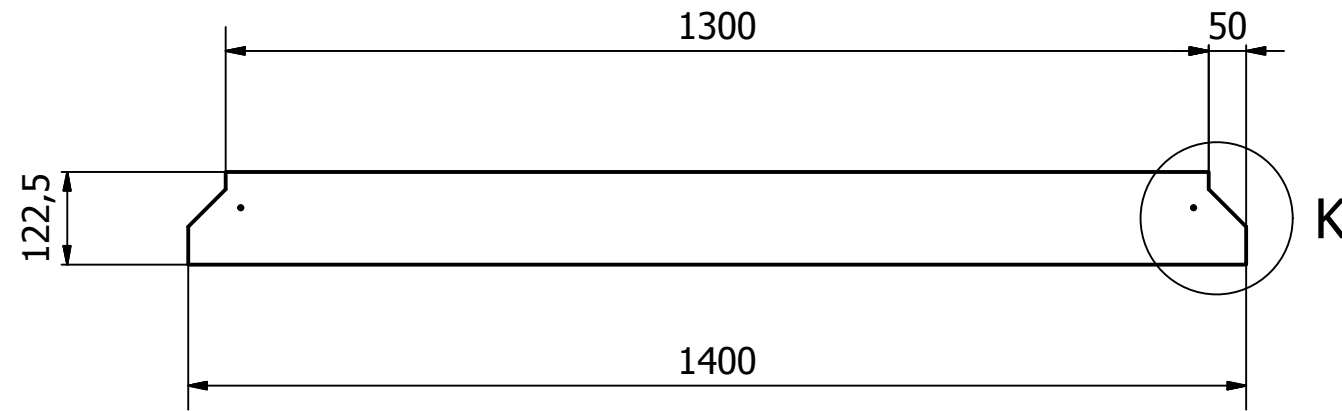
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1	1	1.02.01.01	Perfil marco derecho	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	PERFIL MARCO DERECHO			Nº de plano: 1.02.01.01
1:10				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



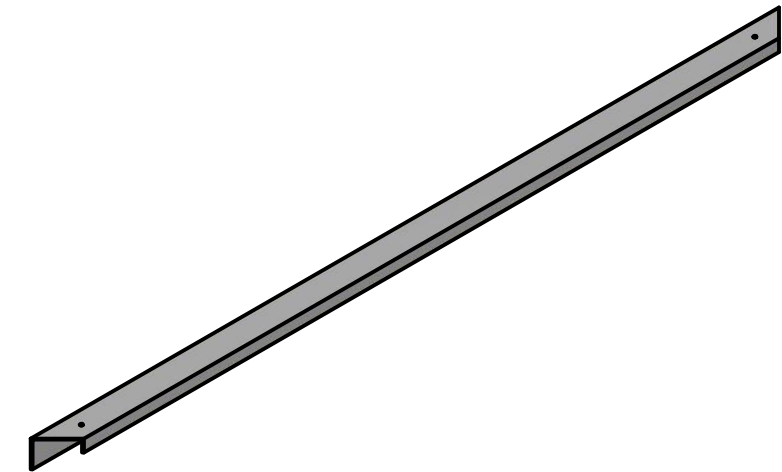
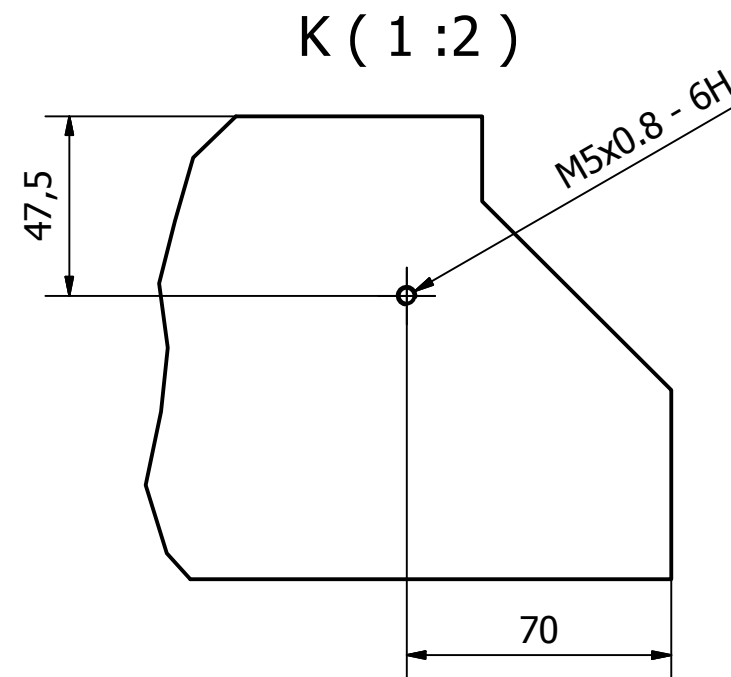
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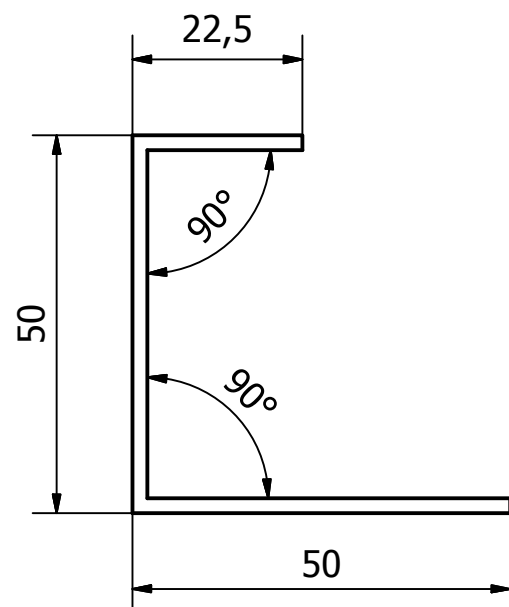
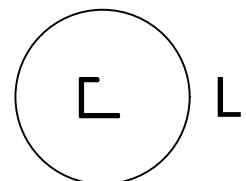
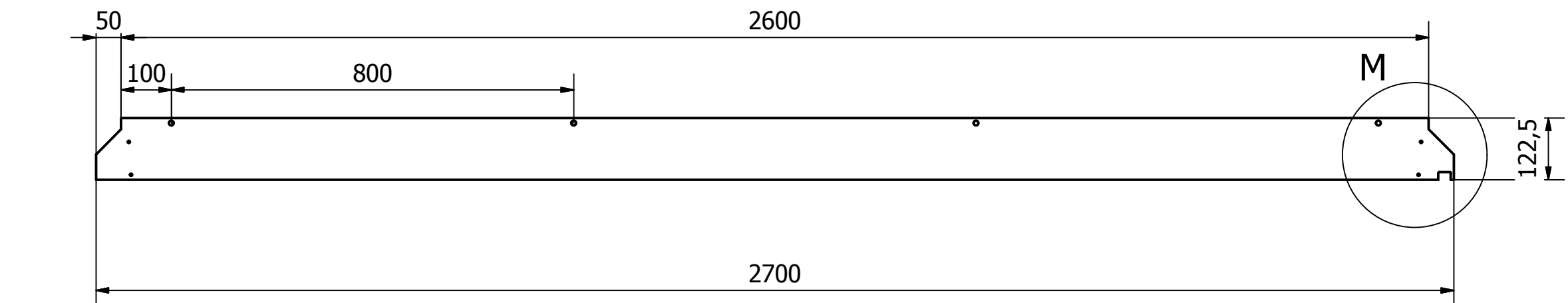
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2	1	1.02.01.02	Perfil marco superior	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	PERFIL MARCO SUPERIOR			Nº de plano: 1.02.01.02
1:10				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



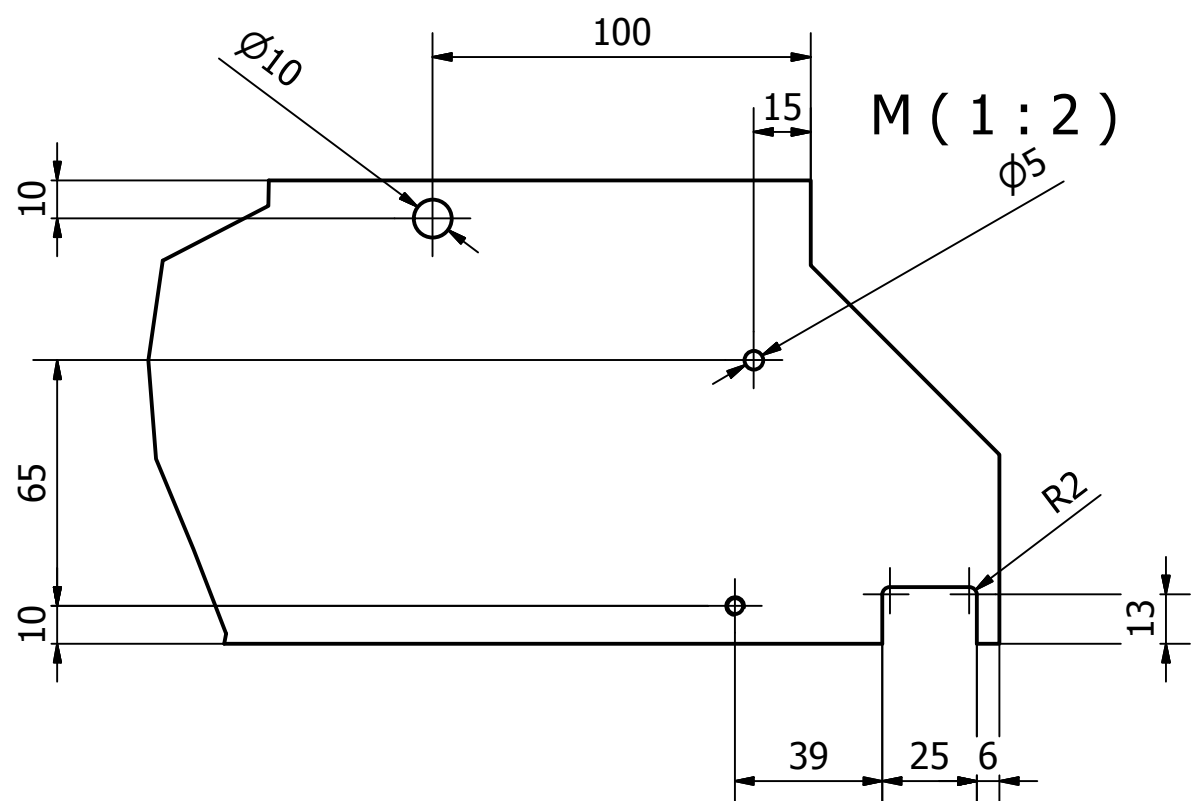
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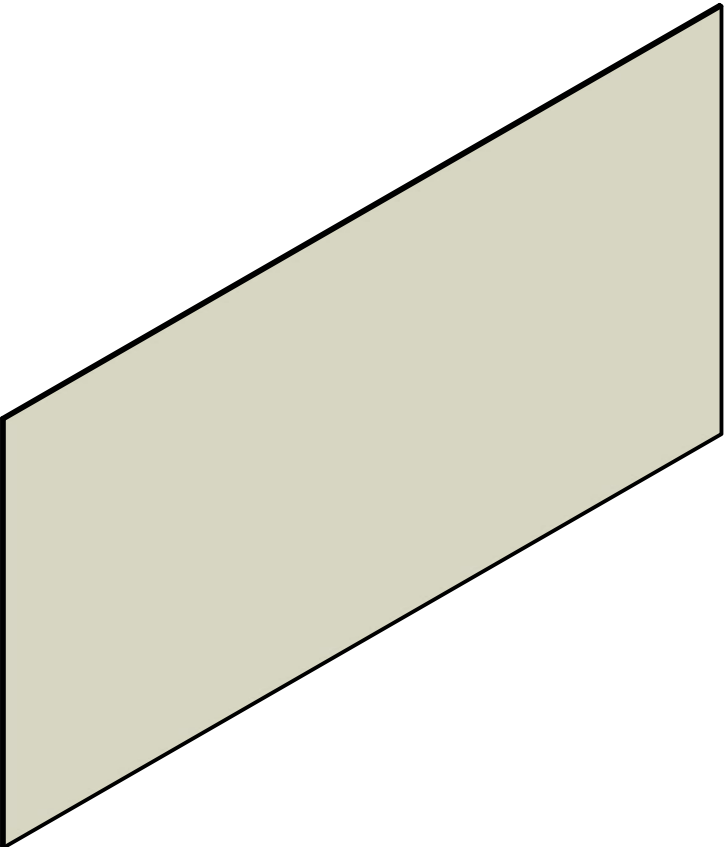
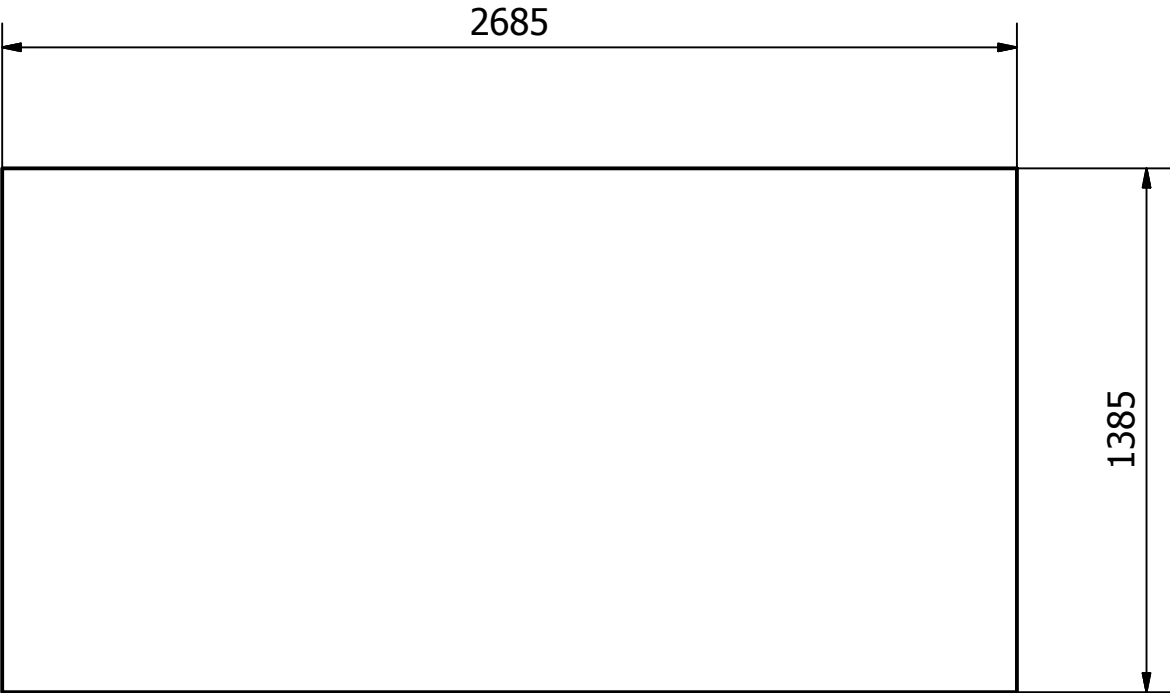
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ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
3	1	1.02.01.03	Perfil marco inferior	Por defecto
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	PERFIL MARCO INFERIOR			Nº de plano: 1.02.01.03
1:10				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



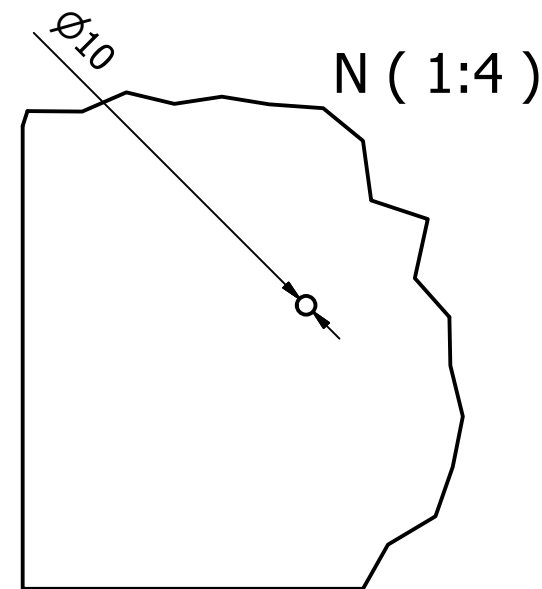
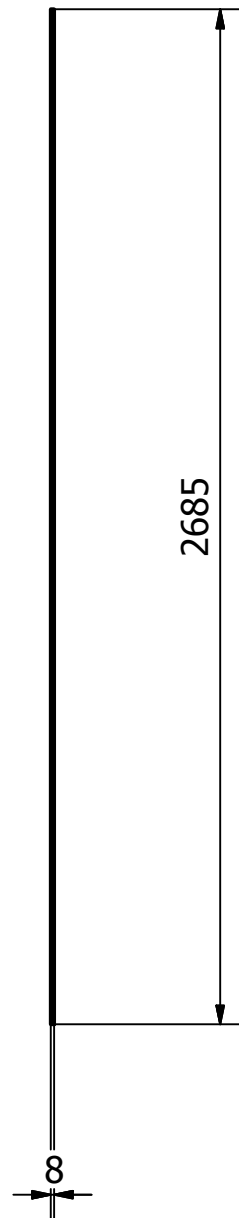
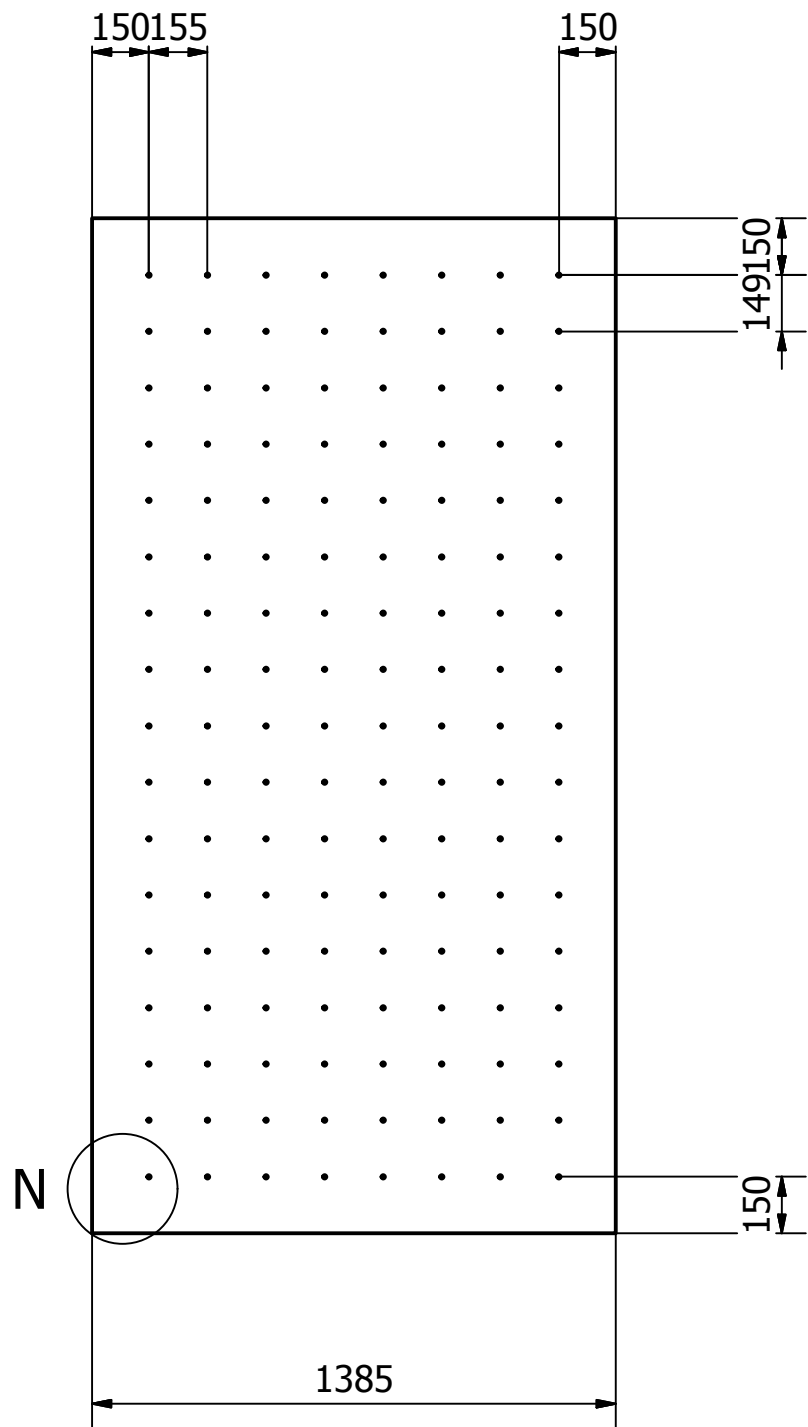
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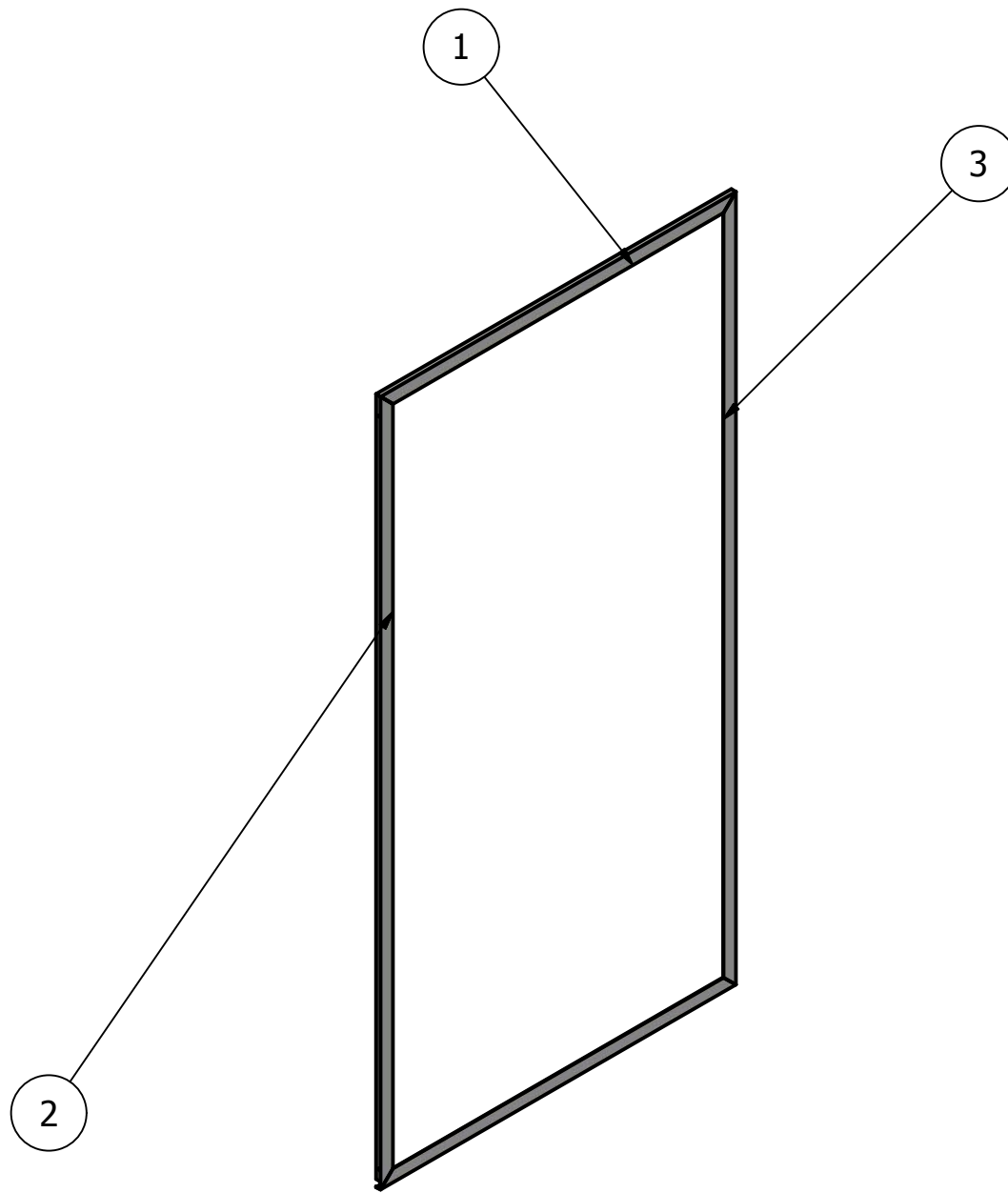
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
4	1	1.02.01.04	Perfil marco izquierdo	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	PERFIL MARCO IZQUIERDO			Nº de plano: 1.02.01.04
1:10				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



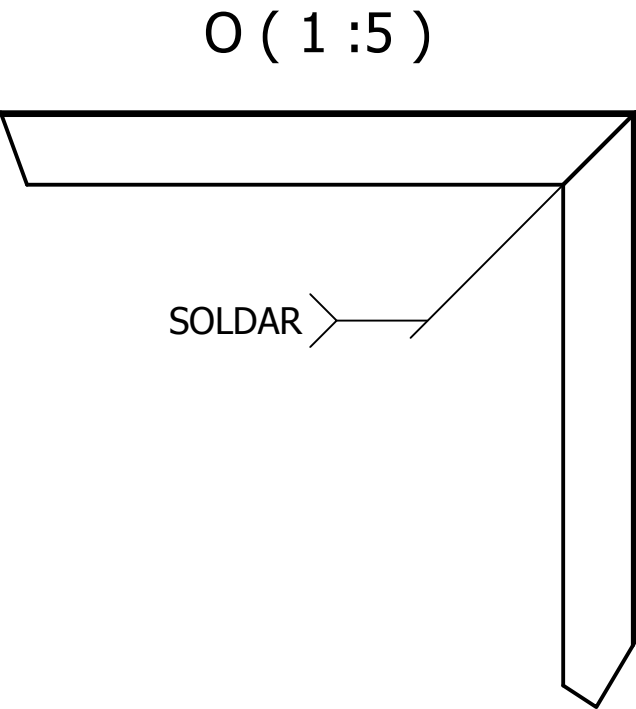
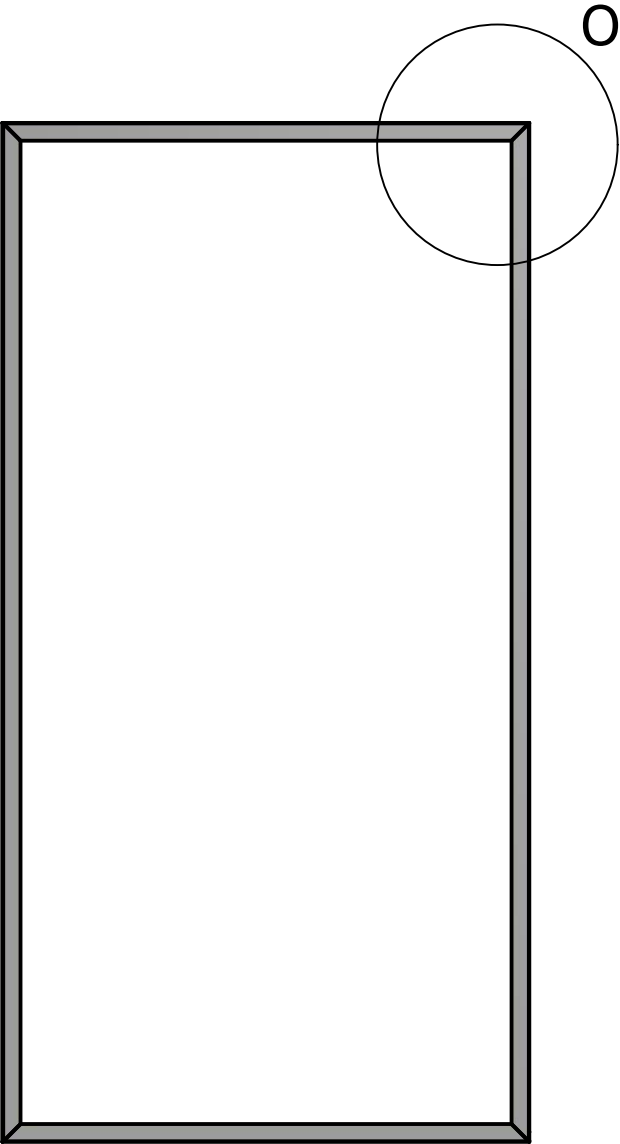
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
2	1	1.02.02.01	Soporte	Metacrilato
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SOPORTE			Nº de plano: 1.02.02.01
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



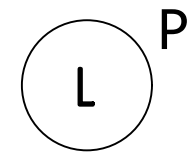
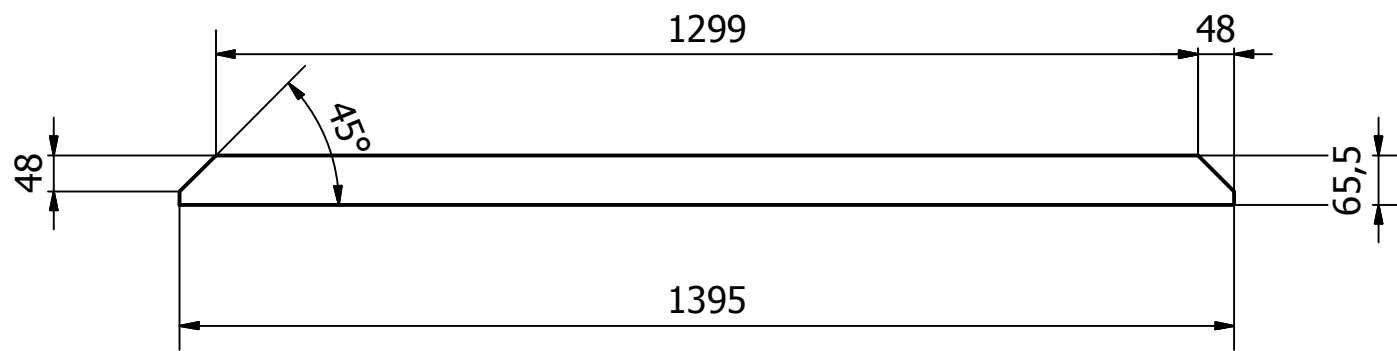
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2	1	1.02.02.02	Soporte matriz	Metacrilato
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SOPORTE MATRIZ			Nº de plano: 1.02.02.02
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



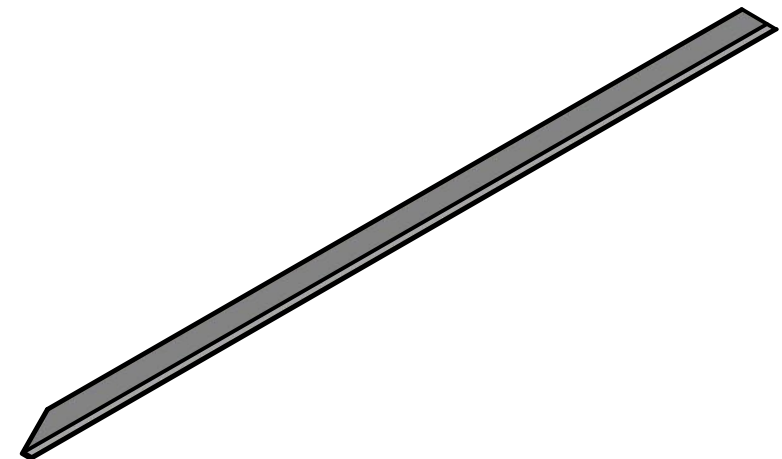
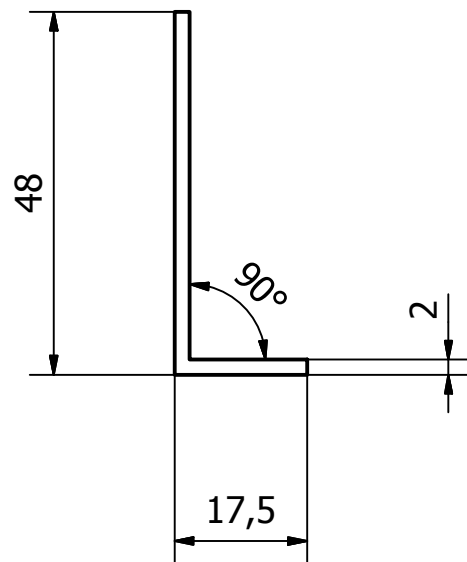
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	2	1.02.03.01	Perfil marco interior	Acero
2	1	1.02.03.02	Perfil marco interior izquierdo	Acero
3	1	1.02.03.03	Perfil marco interior derecho	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	MARCO INTERIOR			Nº de plano: 1.02.03 - 1/2
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



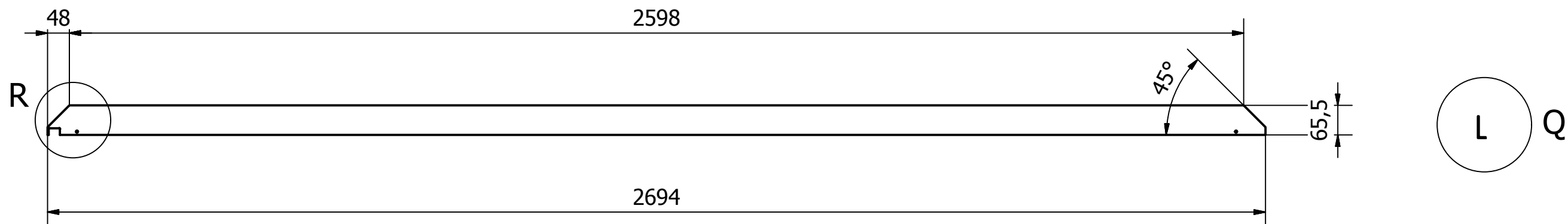
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	MARCO INTERIOR			Nº de plano: 1.02.03 2/2
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



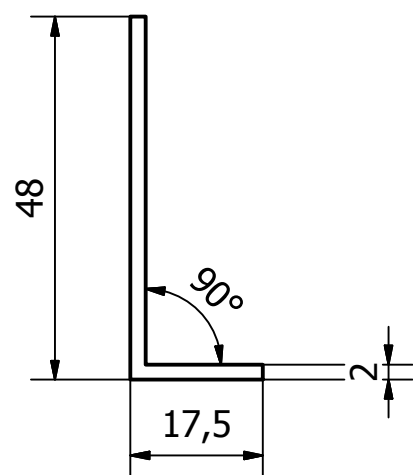
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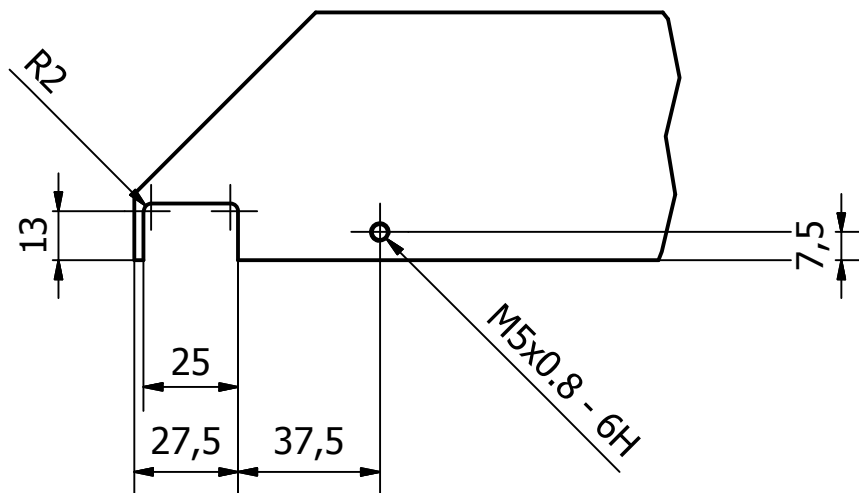
LISTA DE PIEZAS					
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN		MATERIAL
1	2	1.02.03.01	Perfil marco interior		Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA	
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti			
Comprobado:					
Escala:	PERRFIL MARCO INTERIOR			Nº de plano: 1.02.03.01	
1:10				Nº de alumno: 557030	
				Curso: 2011/2012	



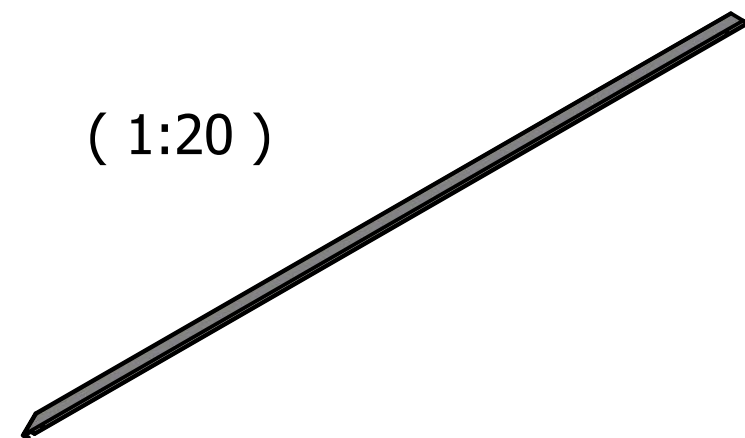
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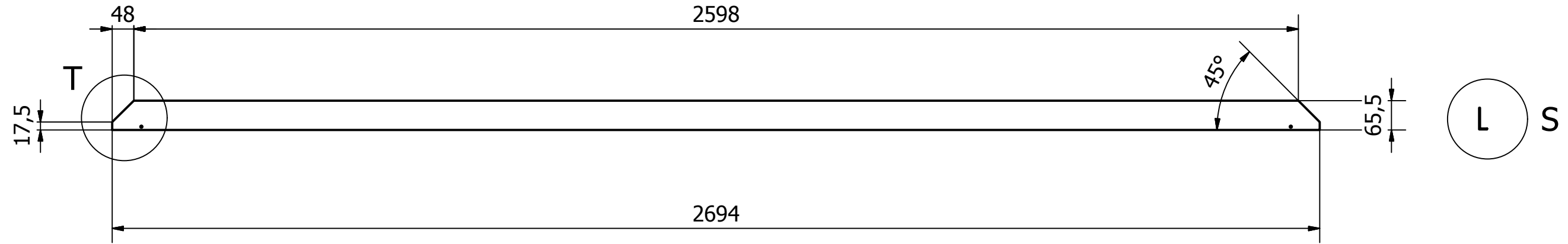
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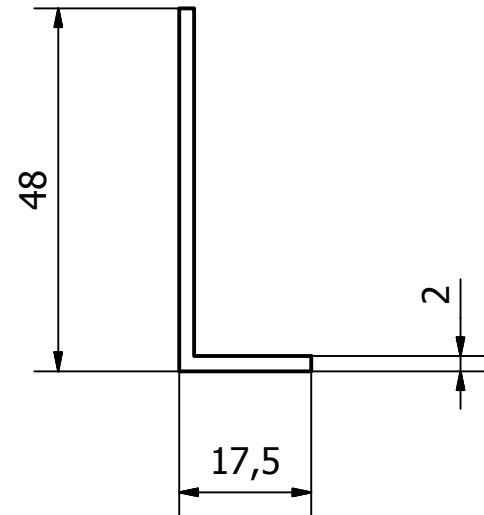
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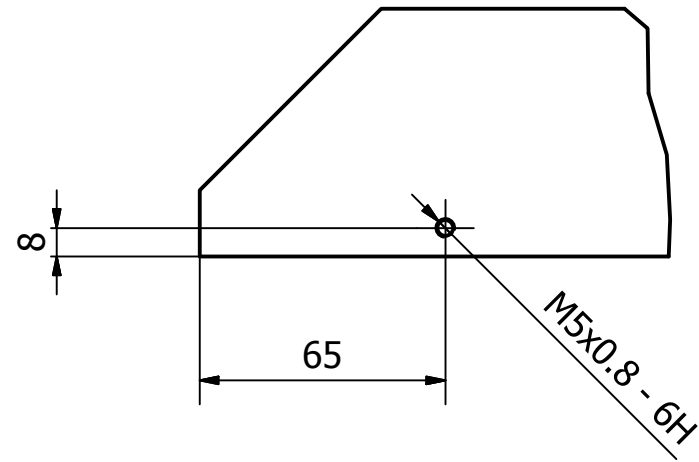
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
2	1	1.02.03.02	Perfil marco interior izquierdo	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	PERFIL MARCO INTERIOR IZQUIERDO			Nº de plano: 1.02.03.02
1:10				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



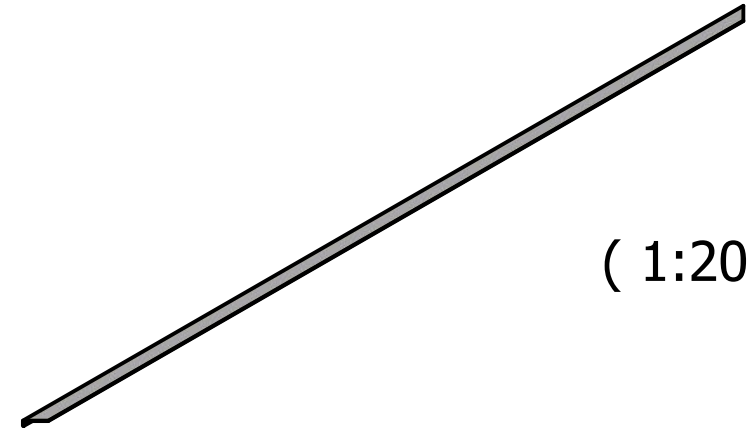
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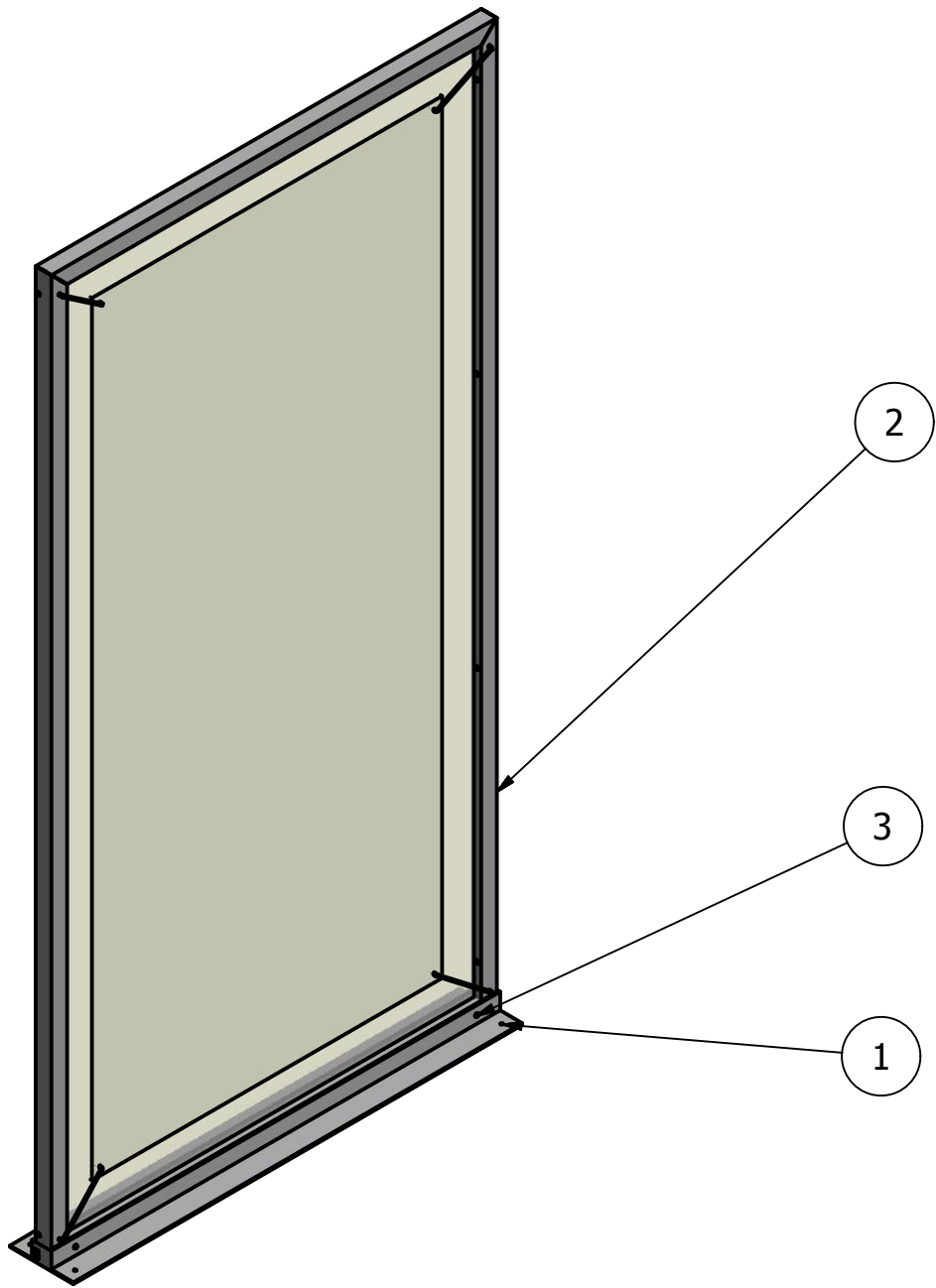
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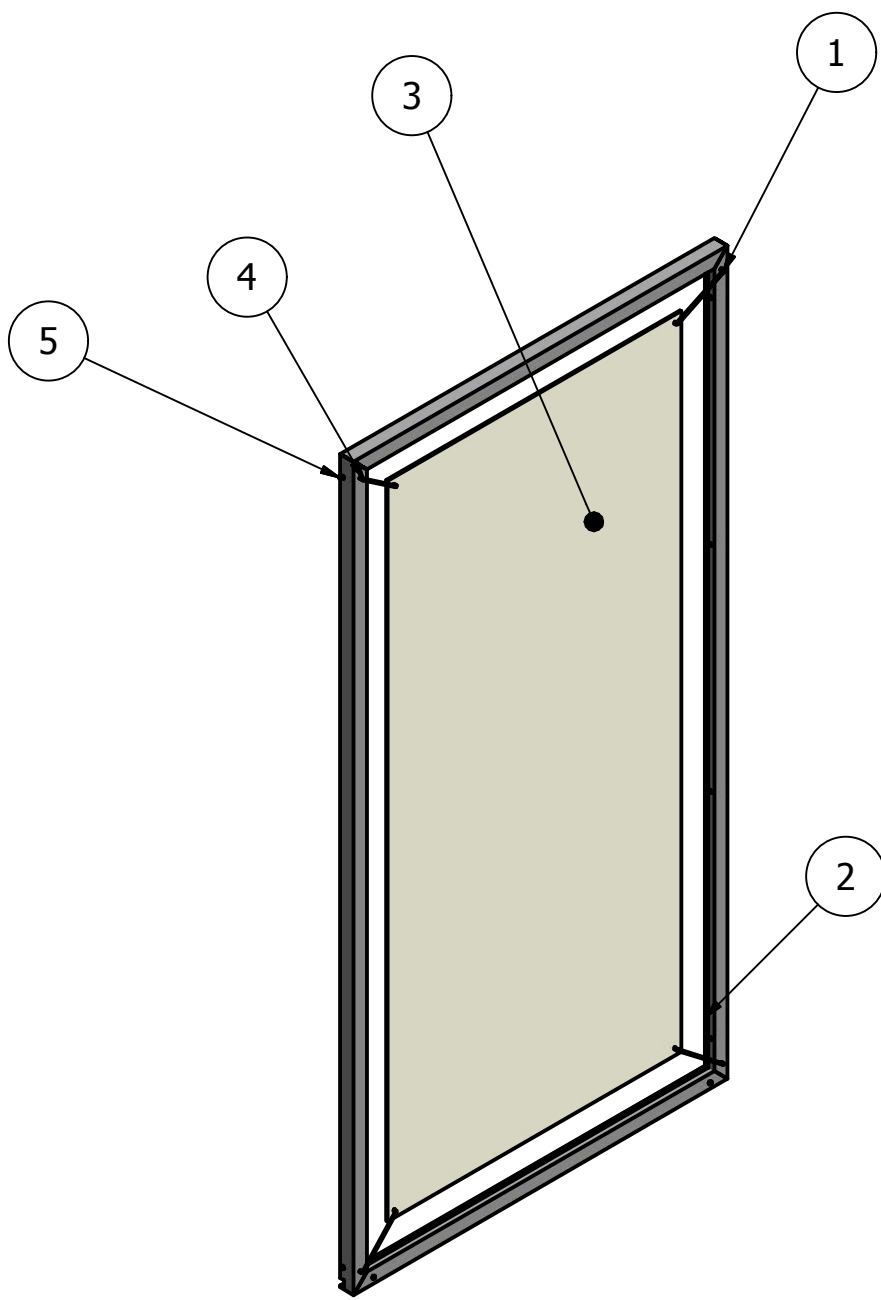
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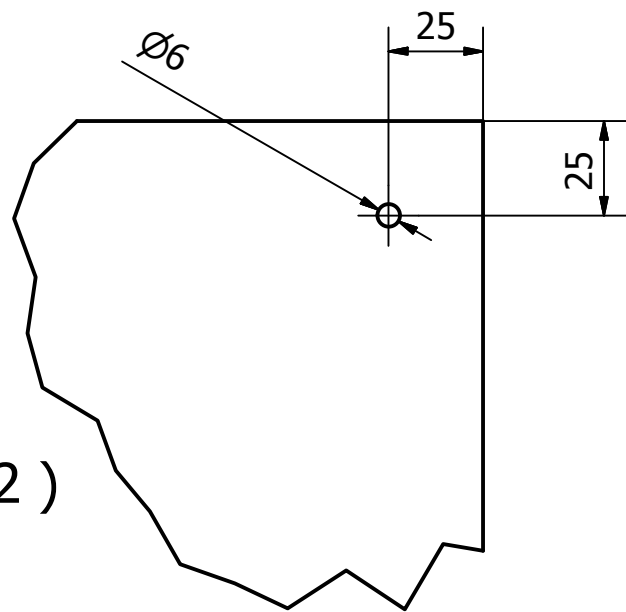
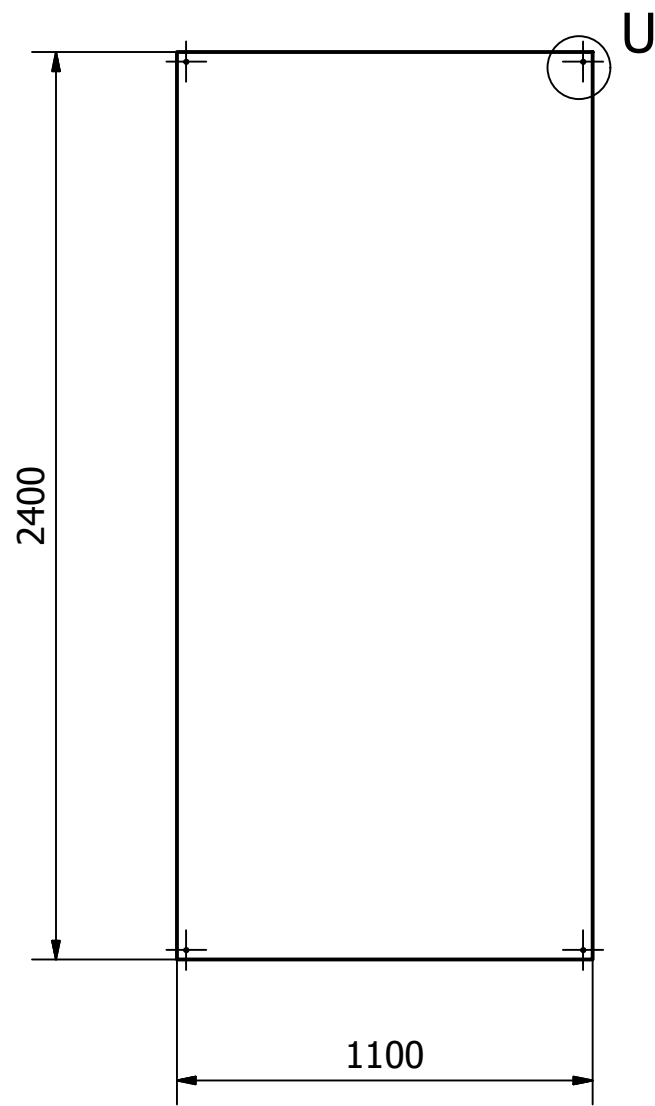
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
3	1	1.02.03.03	Perfil marco interior derecho	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala: 1:10	PERFIL MARCO INTERIOR DERECHO		Nº de plano: 1.02.03.03	
Nº de alumno: 557030				
Curso: 2011/2012				



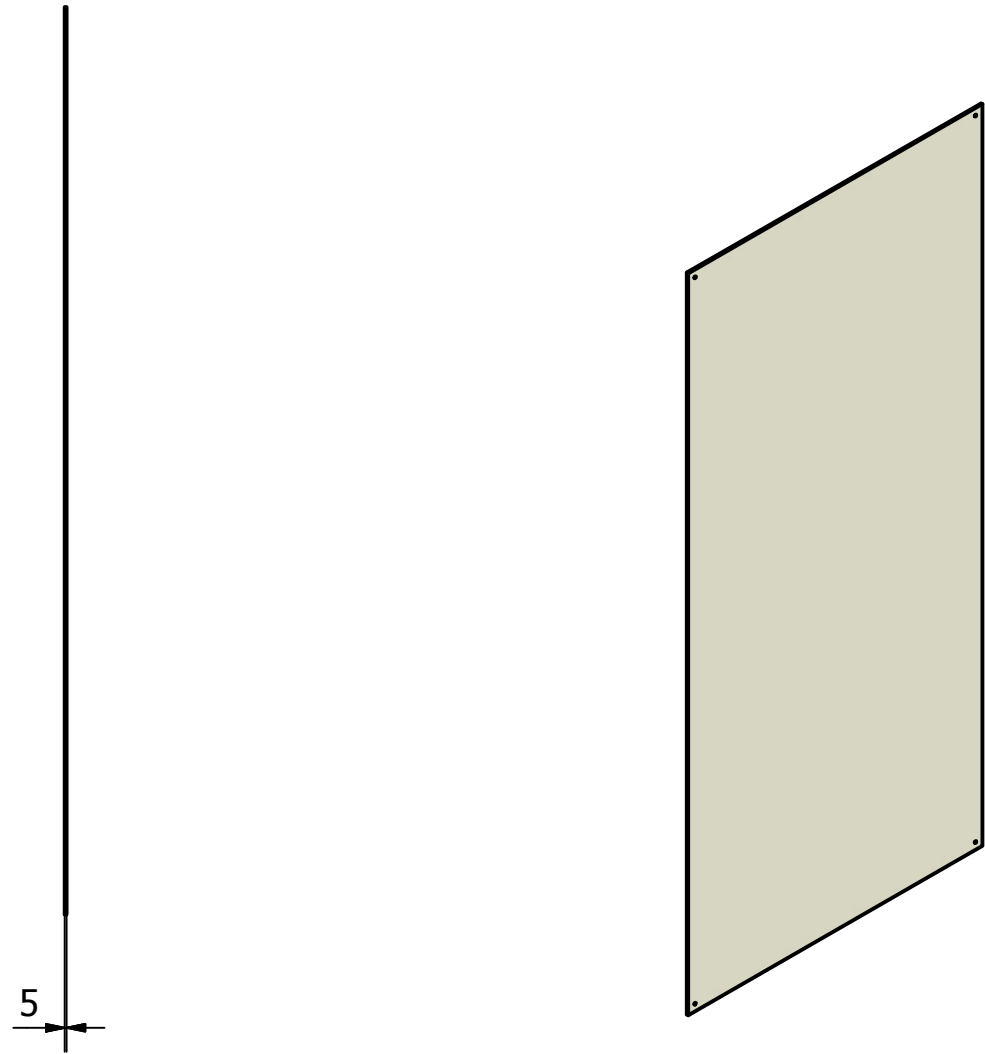
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	1.01	Base soporte	Acero
2	1	2.01	Marco flexible	
3	2	Comercial	Tornillo estético	Acero inoxidable - 440C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO SOPORTE CON MARCO FLEXIBLE			Nº de plano: 2.00
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



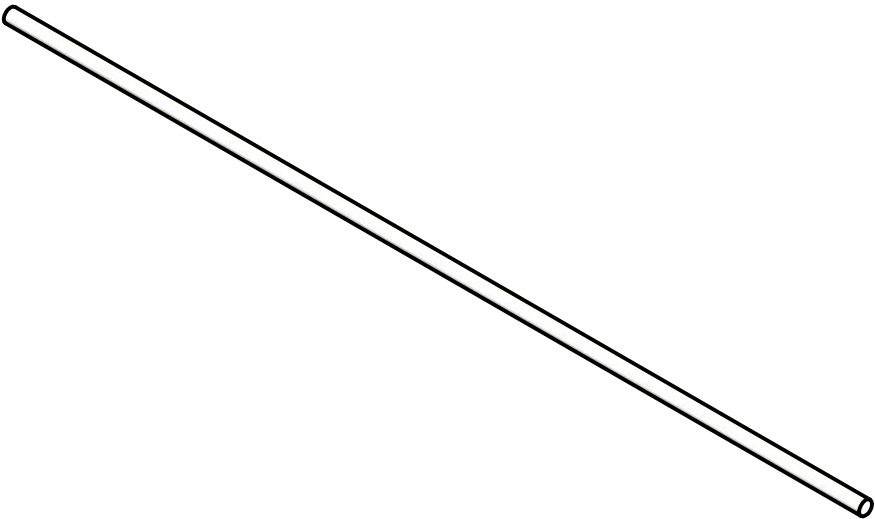
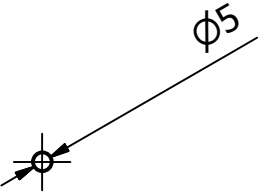
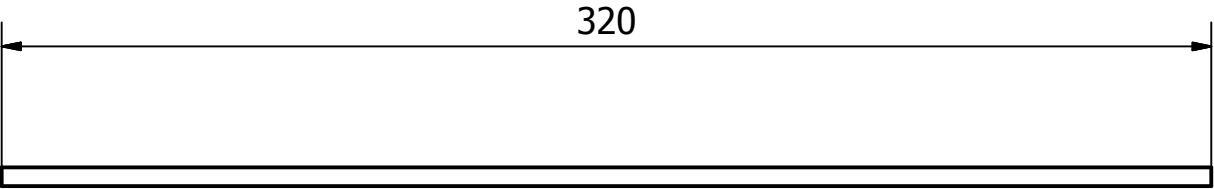
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	1.02.01	Marco exterior	
2	1	1.02.03	Marco interior	
3	1	2.01.01	Soporte flexible	Metacrilato
4	4	2.01.02	Cuerda elástica	Polietileno y latex
5	4	Comercial	ISO 7045 H M5 x 8 - 4.8	Acero inoxidable - 440C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	MARCO FLEXIBLE		Nº de plano:	
1:20			2.01	
			Nº de alumno: 557030	
			Curso: 2011/2012	



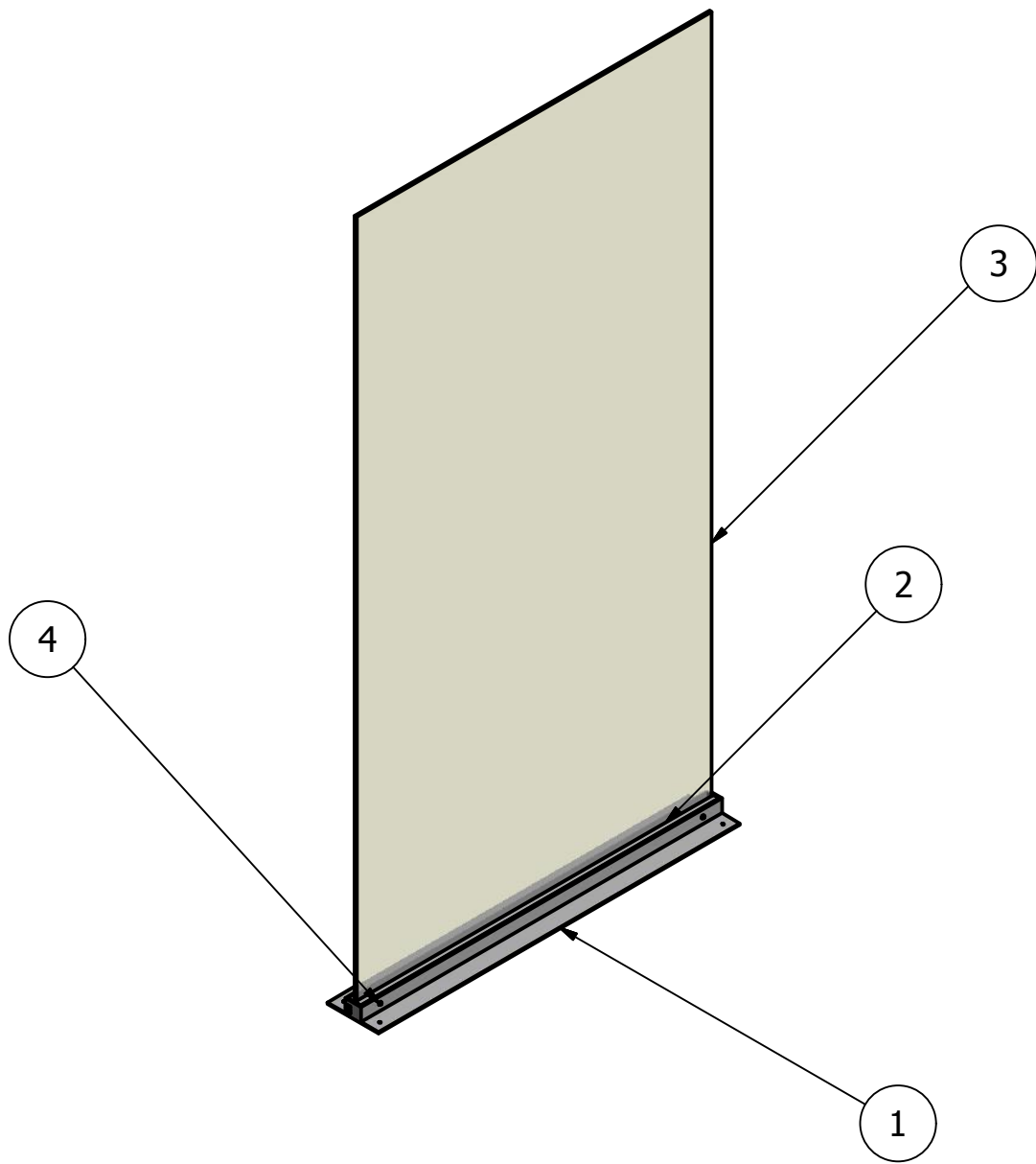
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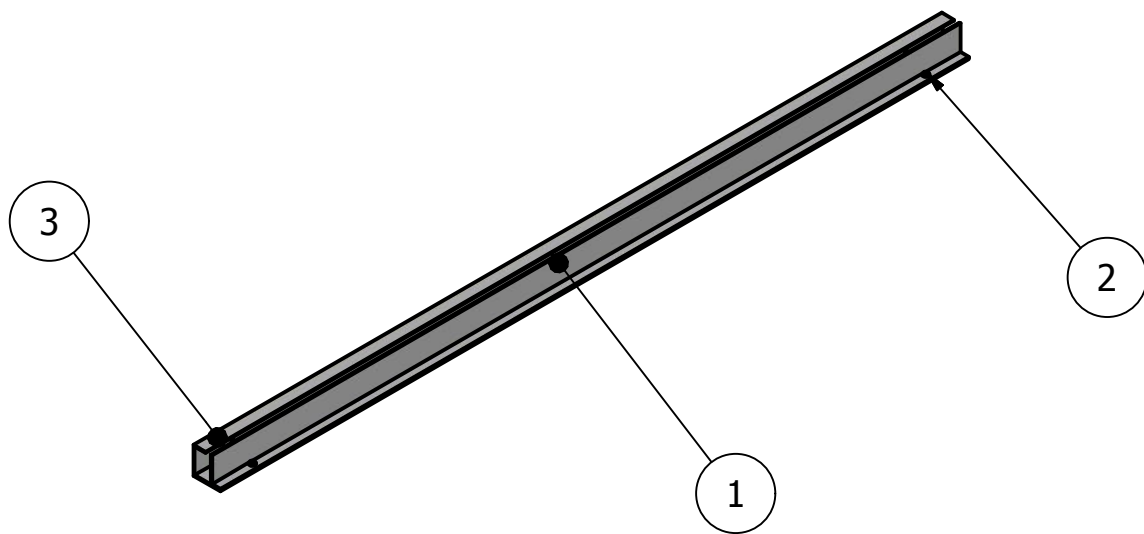
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
3	1	2.01.01	Soporte flexible	Metacrilato
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SOPORTE FLEXIBLE			Nº de plano: 2.01.01
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



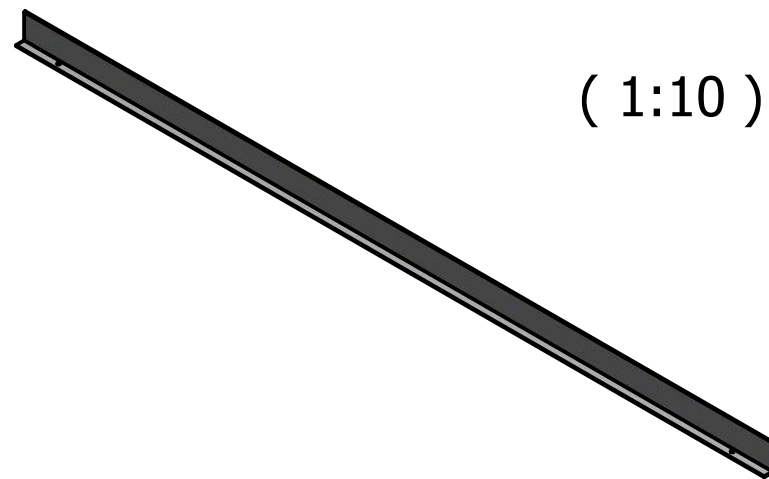
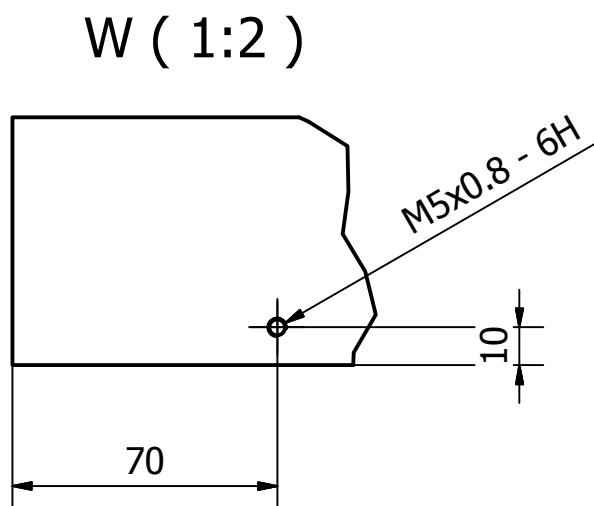
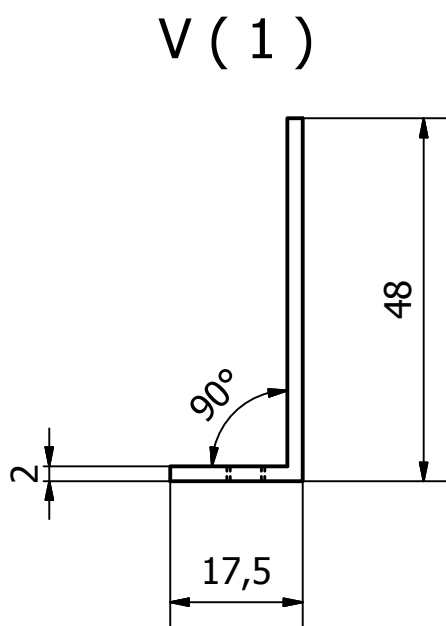
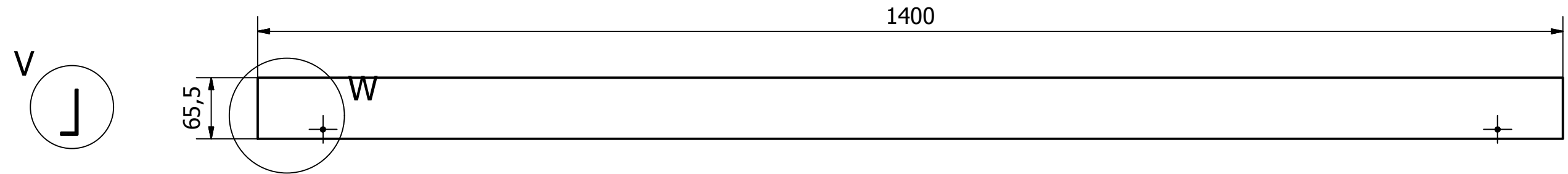
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
4	4	2.01.02	Cuerda elástica	Polietileno y latex
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CUERDA ELÁSTICA			Nº de plano: 2.01.02
1:2				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



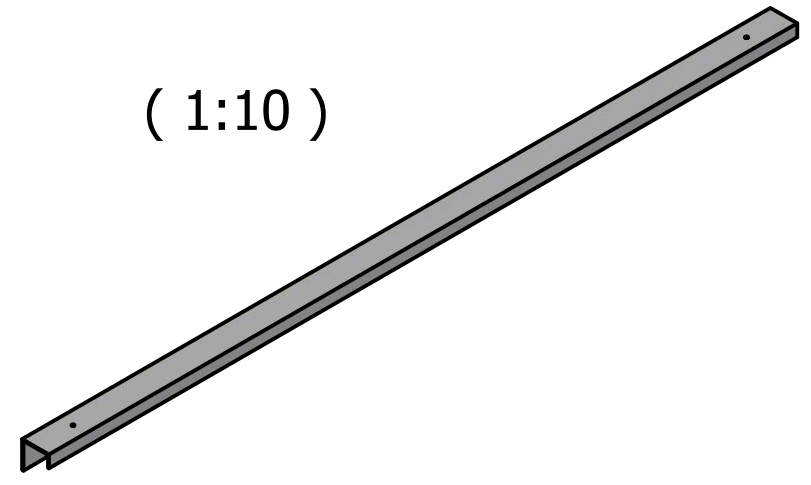
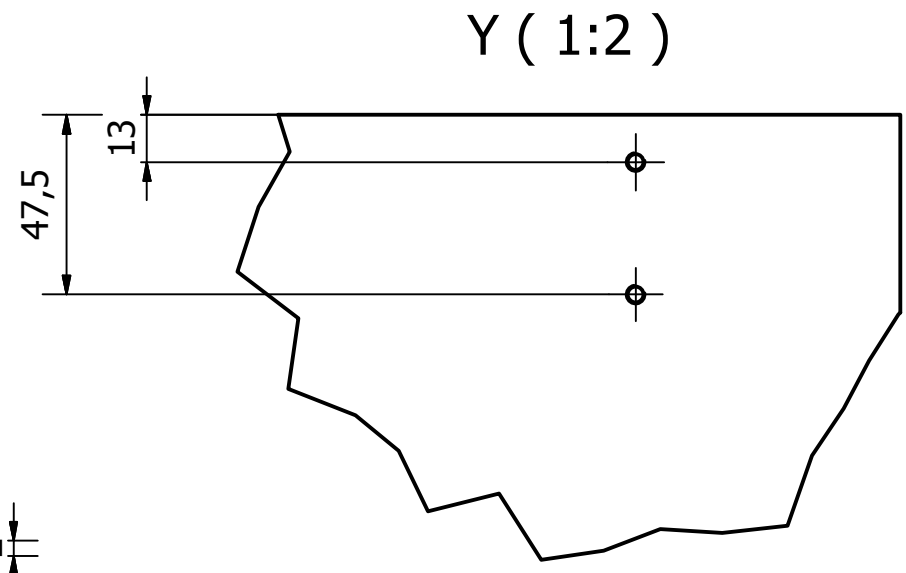
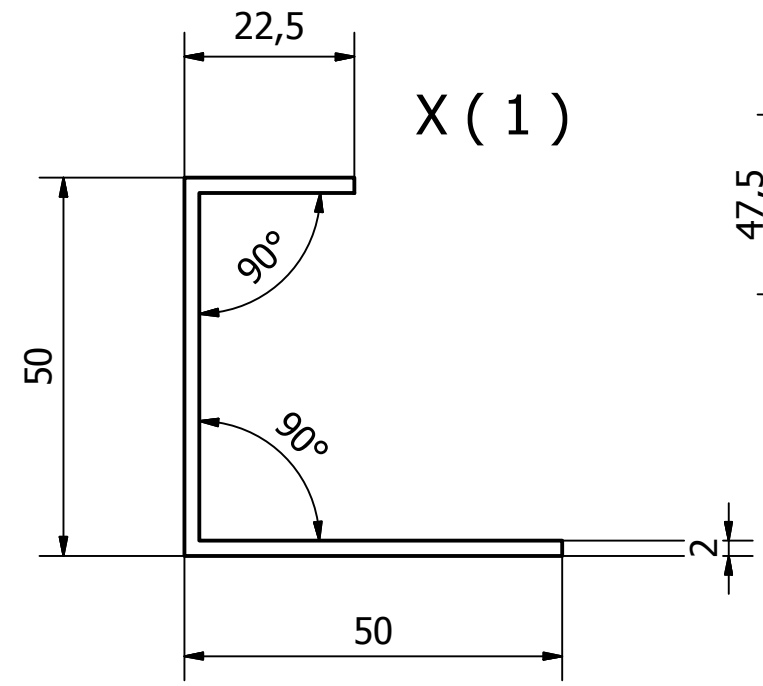
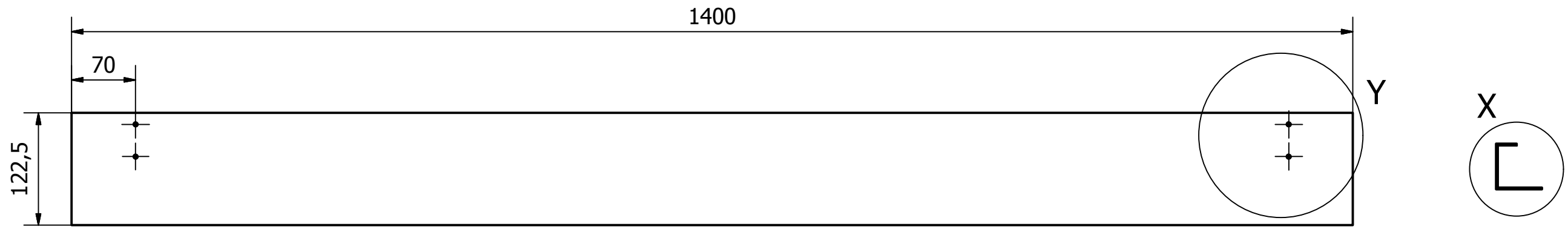
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	1.01	Base soporte	Acero
2	1	3.01	Marco - base	
3	1	1.02.02	Soporte	Metacrilato
4	2	Comercial	Tornillo estético	Acero inoxidable 440C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO SOPORTE SIN MARCO			Nº de plano: 3.00
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



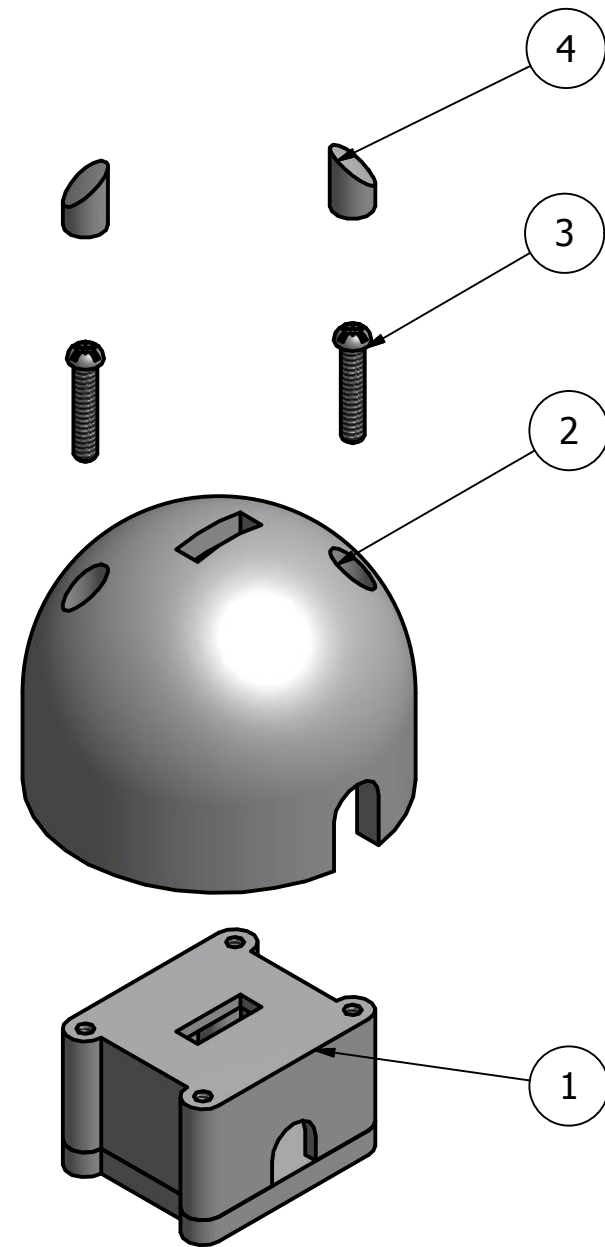
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	3.01.01	Marco - base interior	Acero
2	2	Comercial	ISO 7045 H M5 x 8 - 4.8	Acero inoxidable - 440C
3	1	3.01.02	Marco - base exterior	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	MARCO - BASE			Nº de plano: 3.01
1:10				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



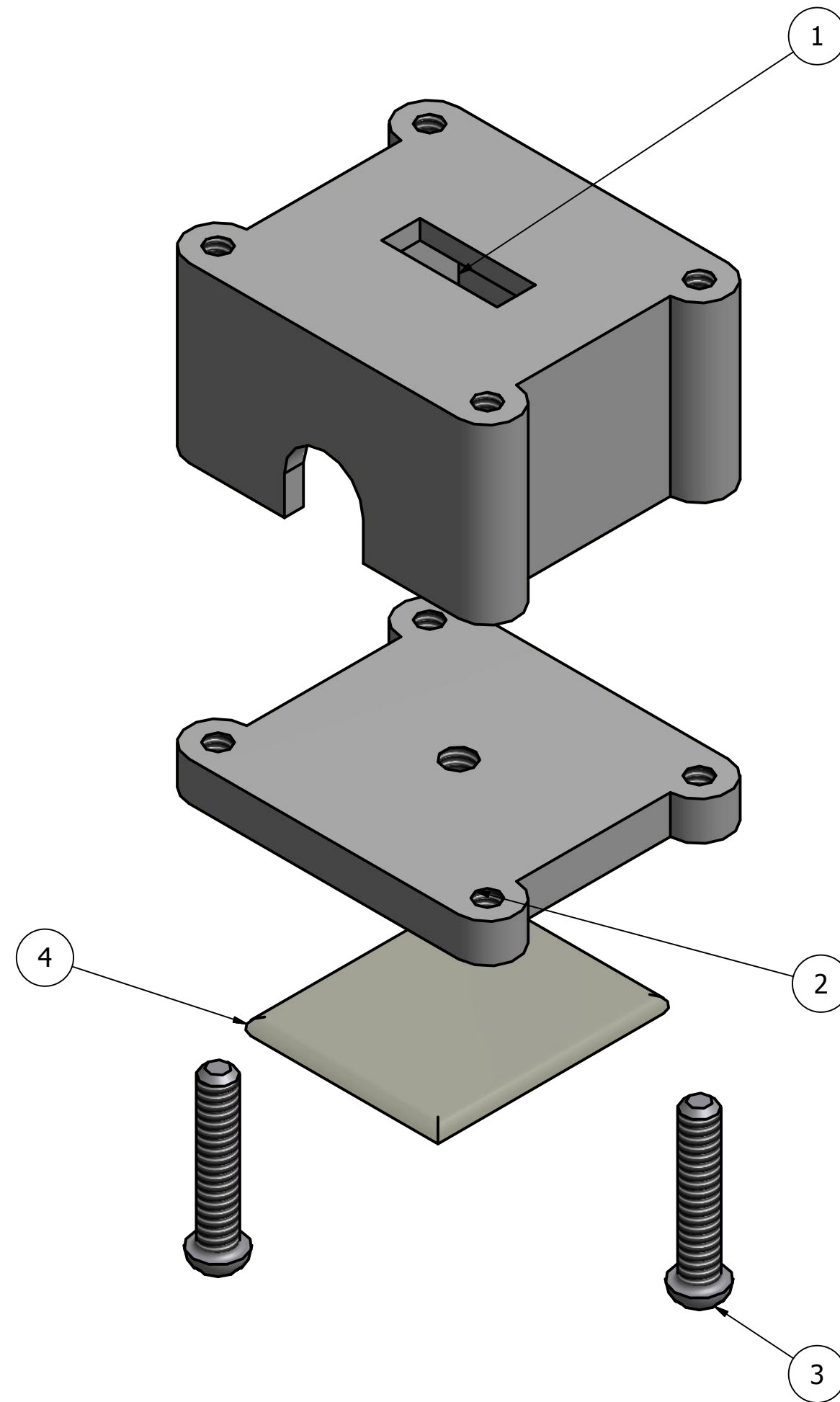
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	3.01.01	Marco - base interior	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	MARCO - BASE INTERIOR			Nº de plano:
1:5				3.01.01
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



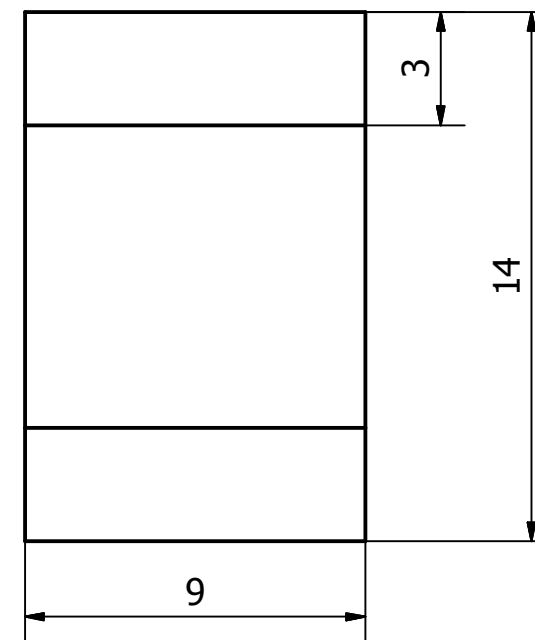
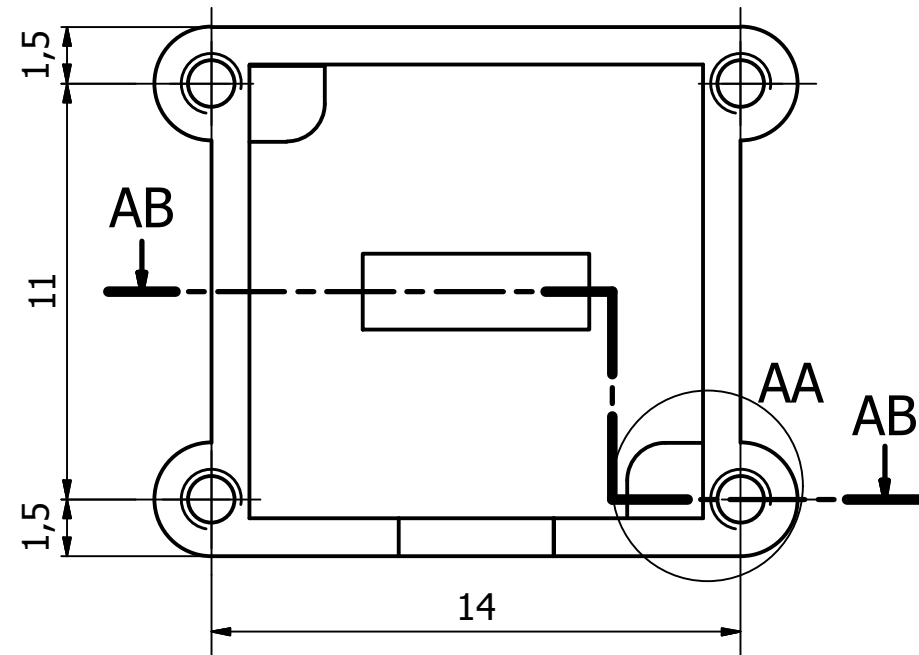
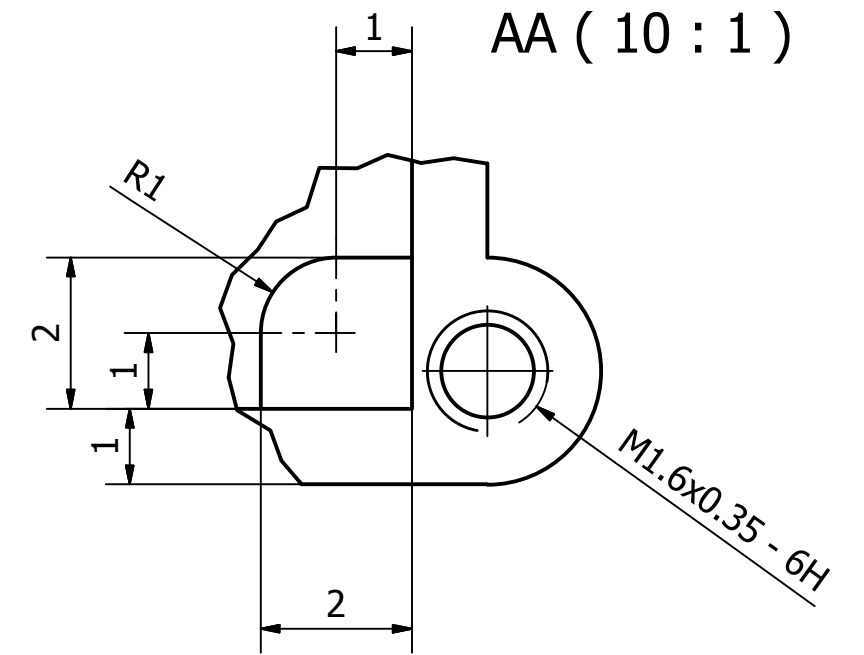
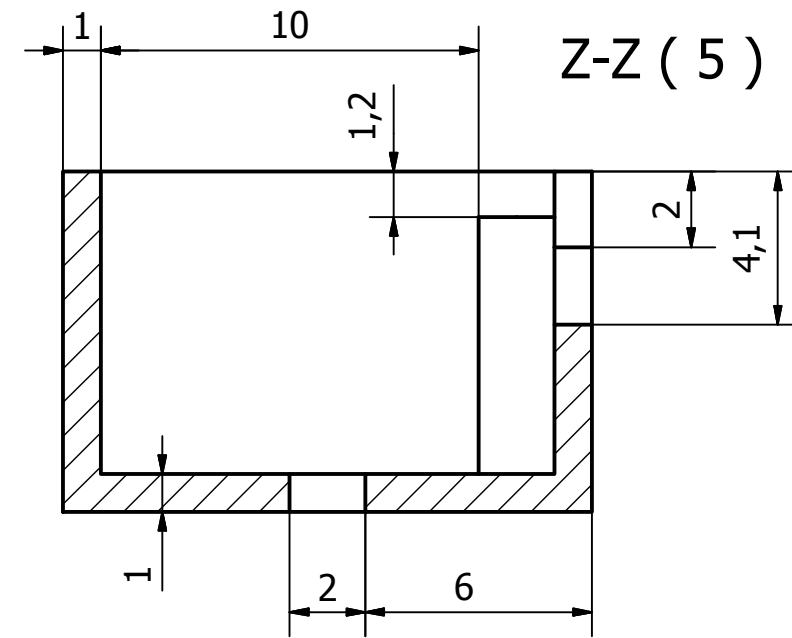
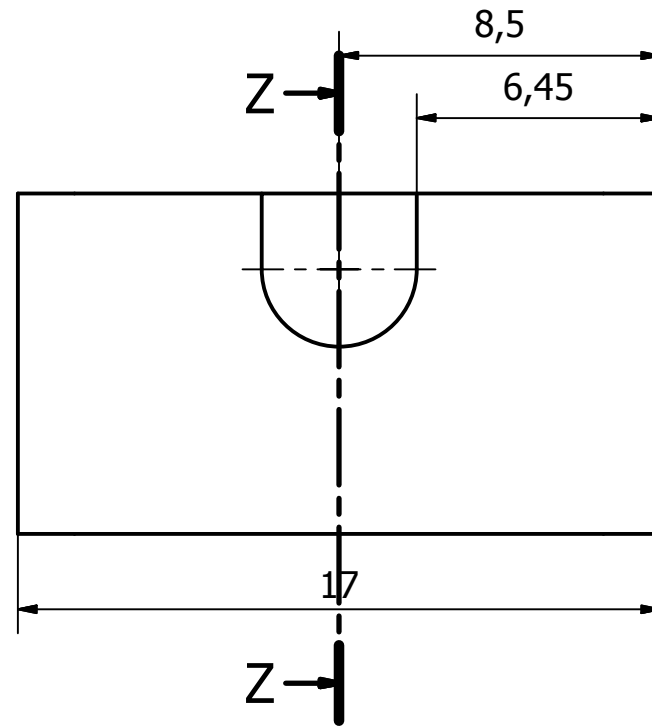
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
3	1	3.01.02	Marco - base exterior	Por defecto
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	MARCO - BASE EXTERIOR			Nº de plano: 3.01.02
1:5				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



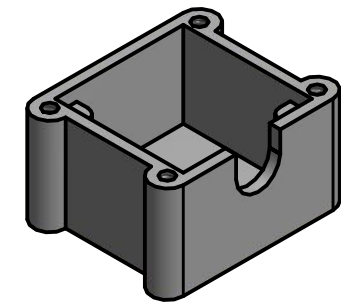
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	4.01	Carcasa universal	
2	1	4.02	Adaptador carcasa	ABS
3	2	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M 1,6 x8	Acero
4	2	Comercial	Tapón adaptador	Caucho
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO CARCASA SENSOR DE MOVIMIENTO			Nº de plano: 4.00.01
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



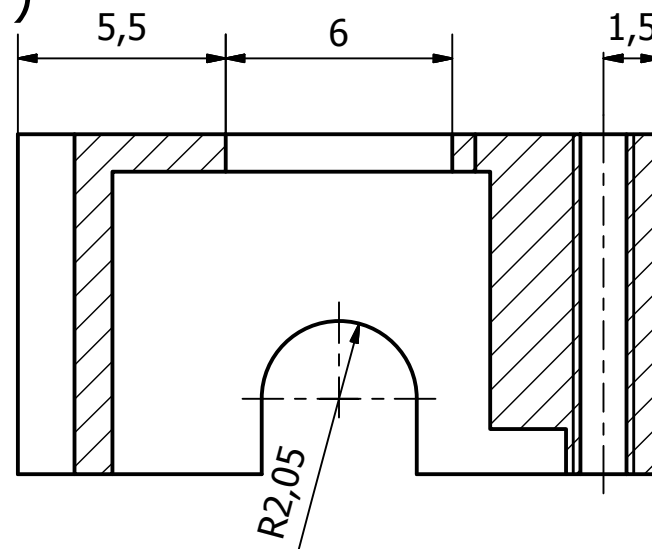
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	4.01.01	Carcasa	ABS
2	1	4.01.02	Tapa carcasa	ABS
3	2	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M1.6 x 8	Acero
4	1	Comercial	Cinta doble cara	
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CARCASA UNIVERSAL			Nº de plano:
2:1				4.01
				Nº de alumno: 557030
			Curso:	2011/2012



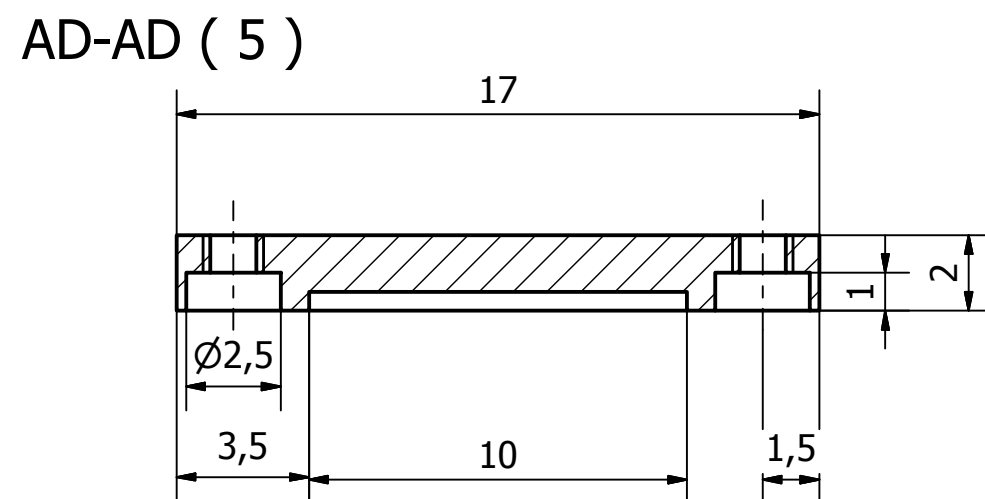
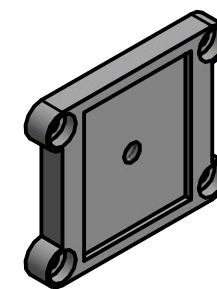
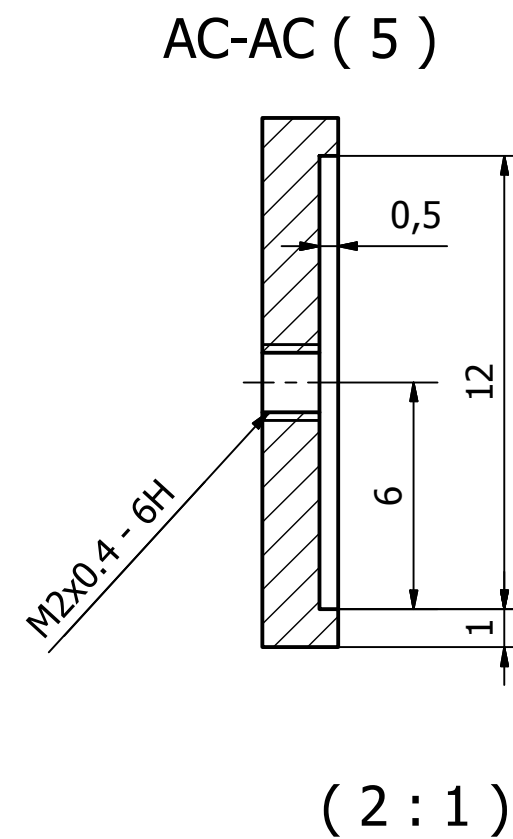
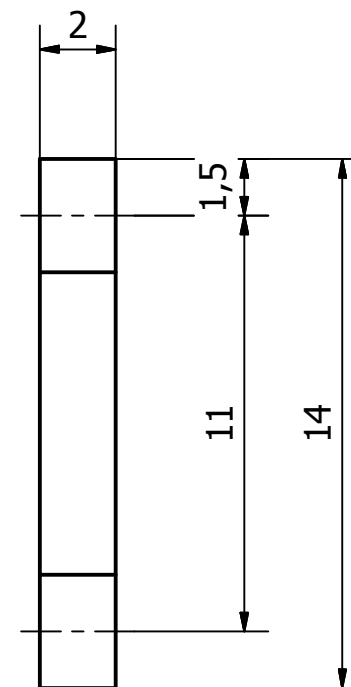
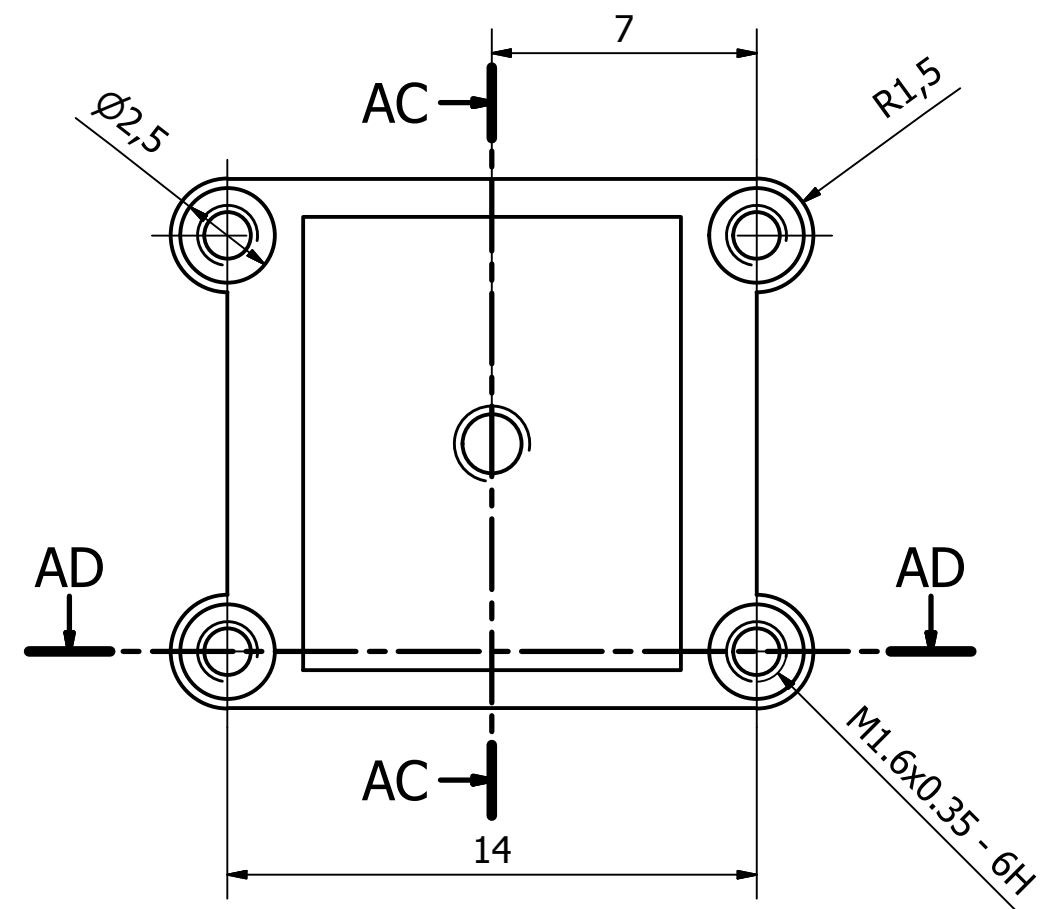
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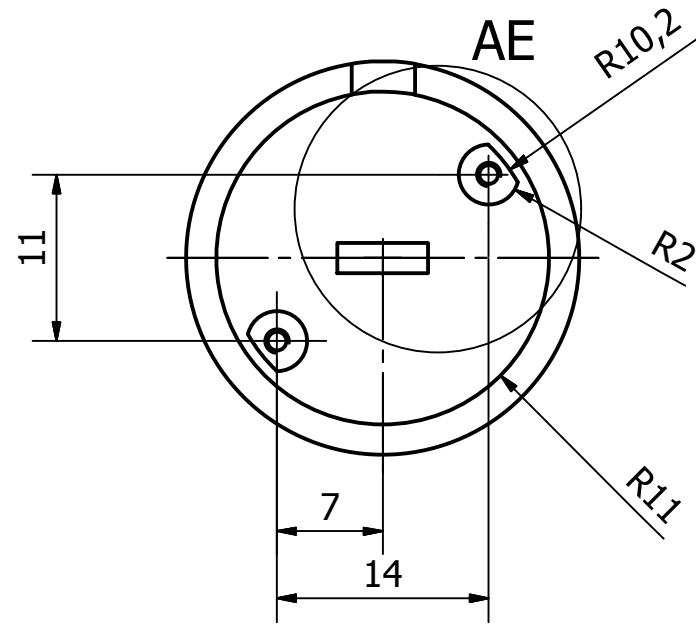
AB-AB (5)



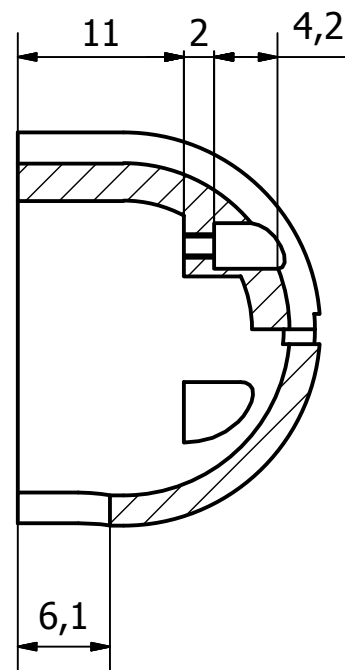
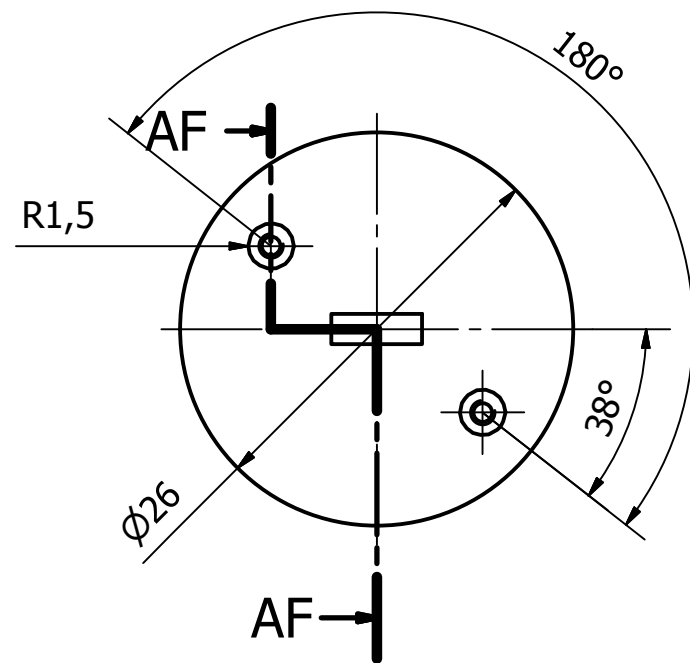
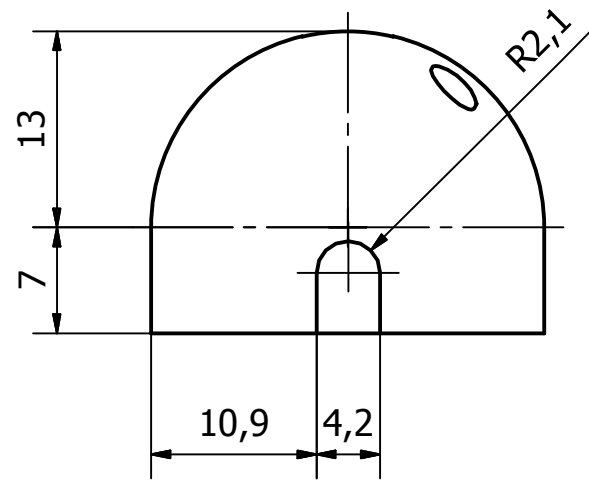
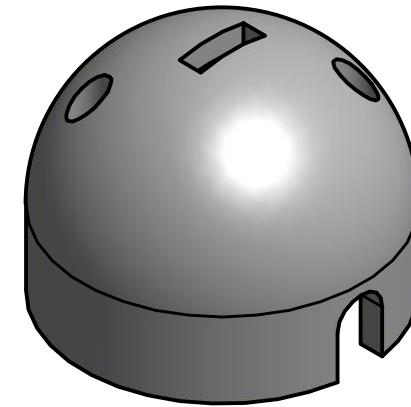
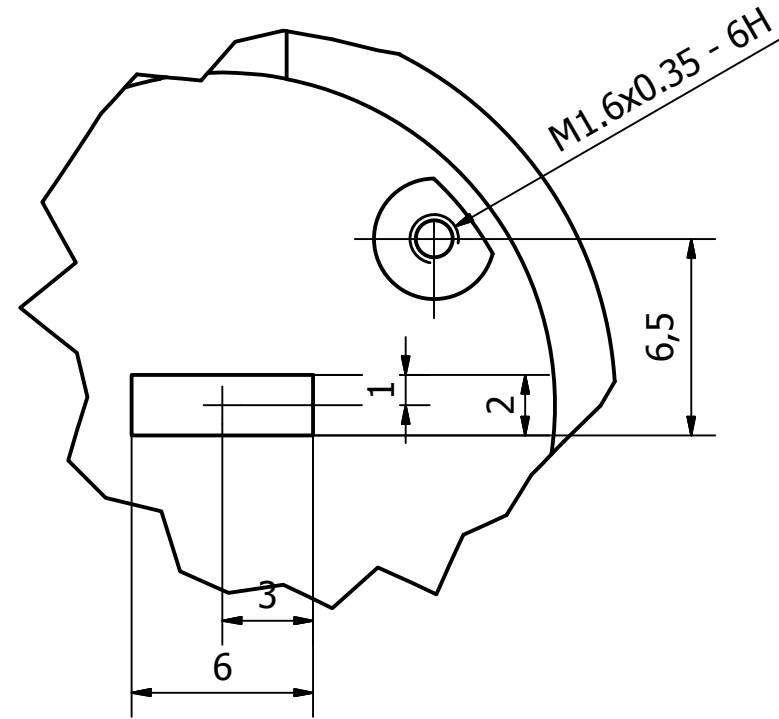
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	4.01.01	Carcasa	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CARCASA			Nº de plano:
5:1				4.01.01
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
2	1	4.01.02	Tapa carcasa	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	TAPA CARCASA			Nº de plano:
5:1				4.01.02
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012

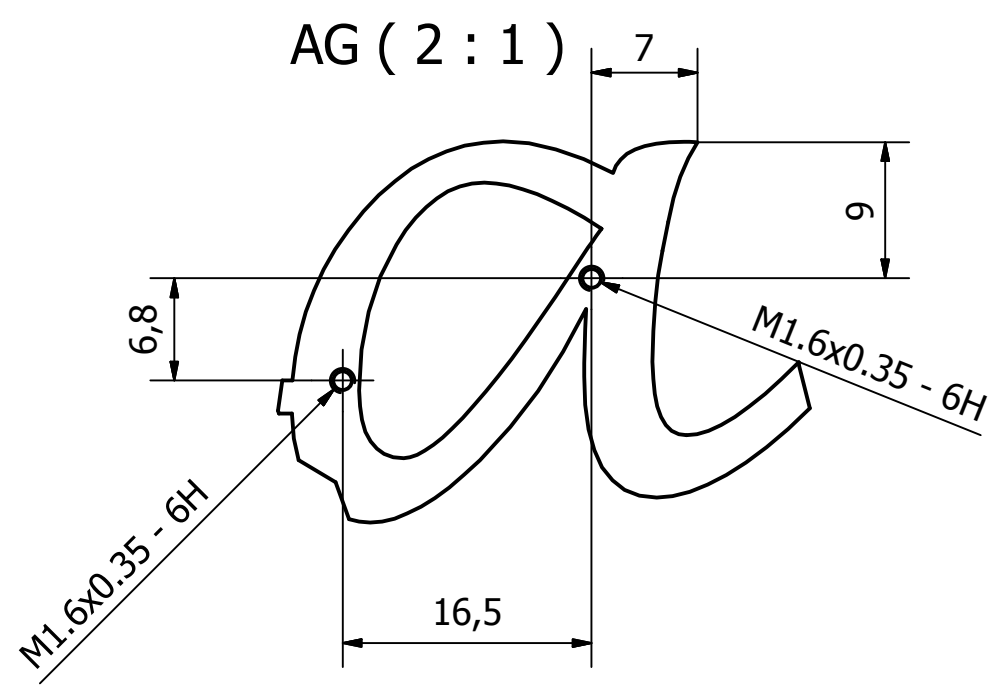
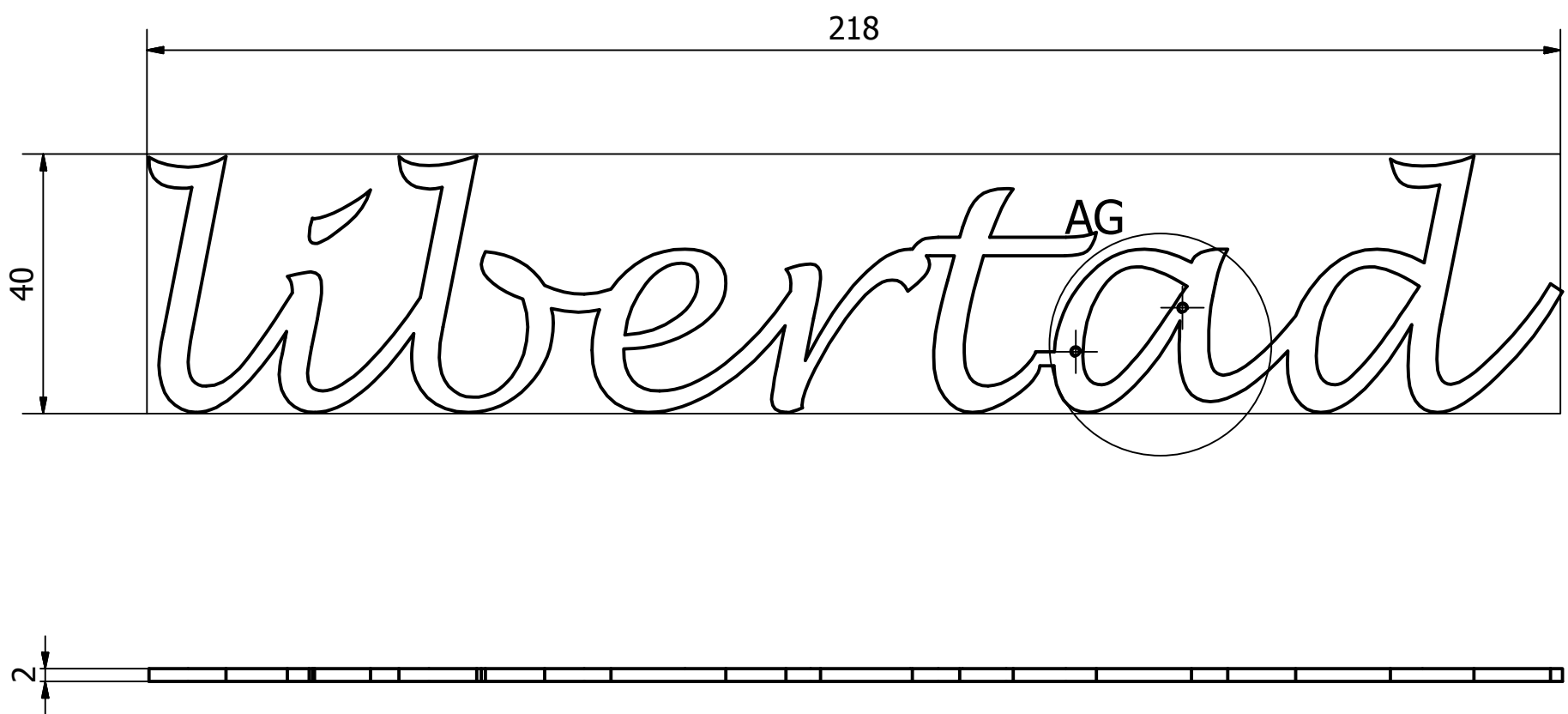


AE (4 : 1)



AF-AF (2)

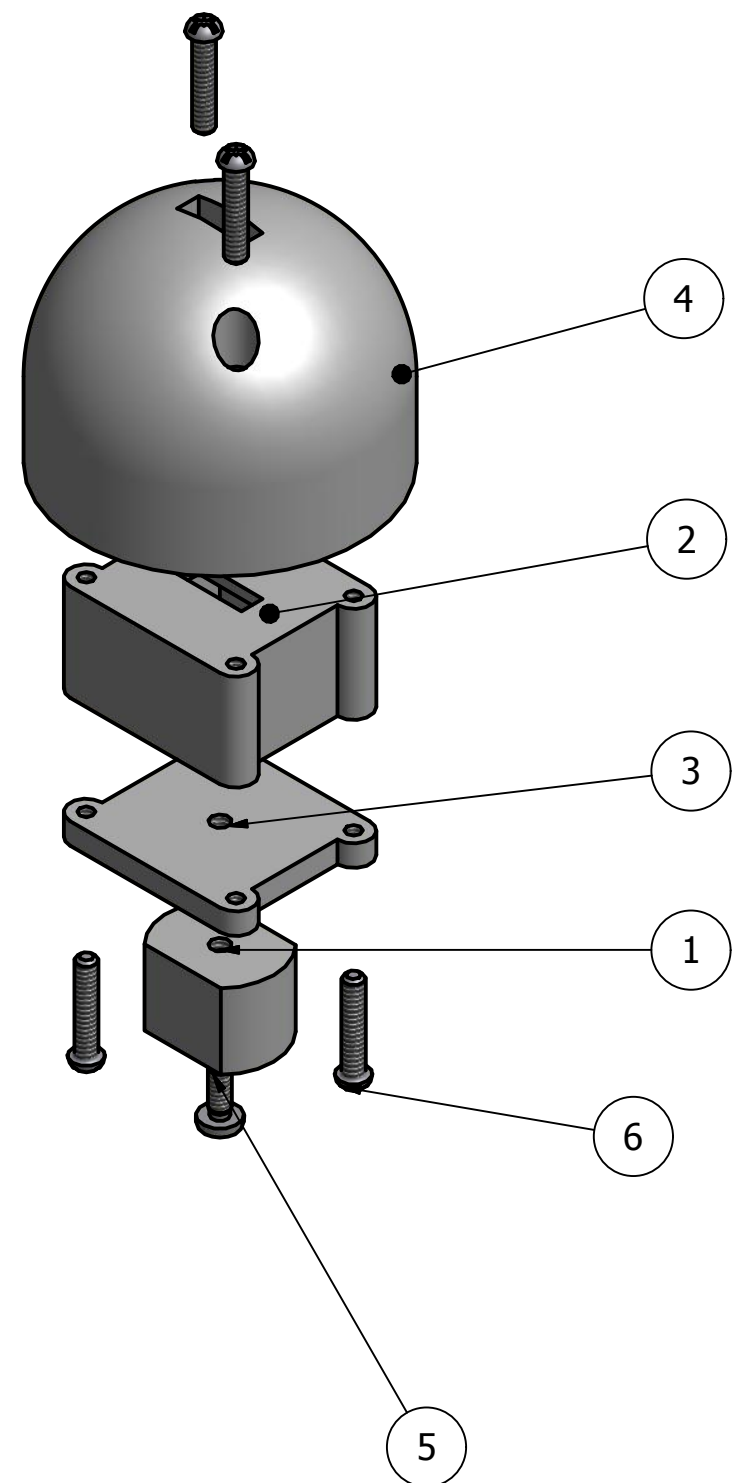
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	4.02.01	Adaptador carcasa	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	ADAPTADOR CARCASA			Nº de plano: 4.02.01
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



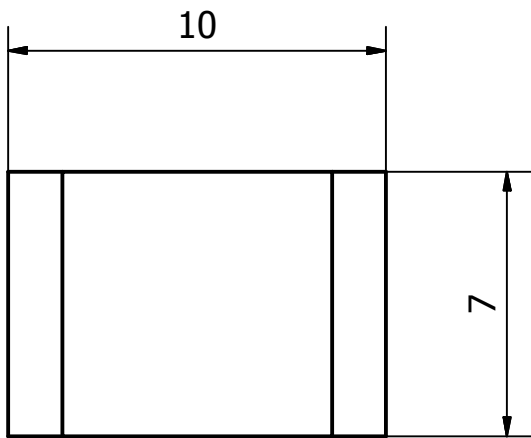
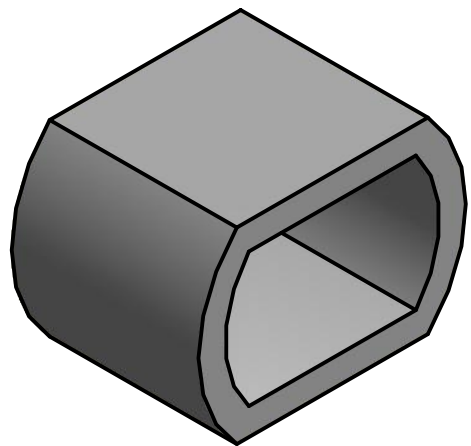
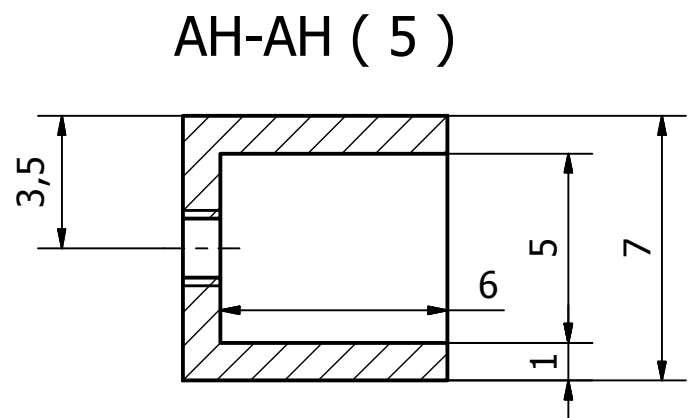
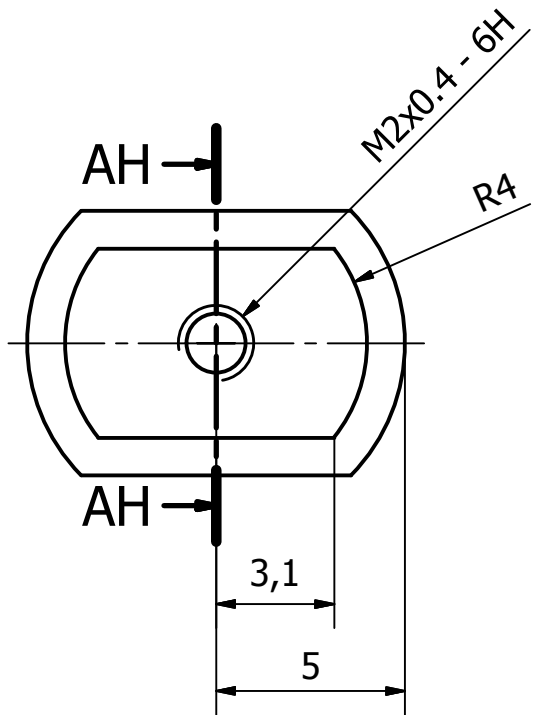
libertad

LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	4.02.02	Adaptador carcasa 2	PVC
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	ADAPTADOR CARCASA 2			Nº de plano: 4.02.02
1:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012

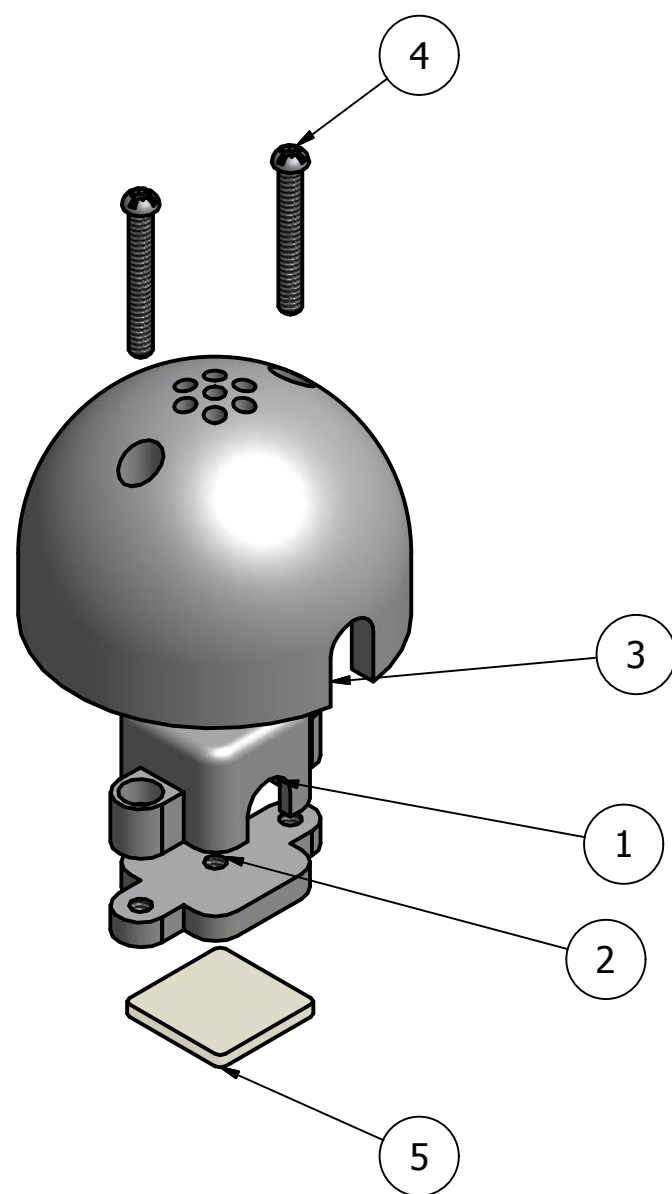
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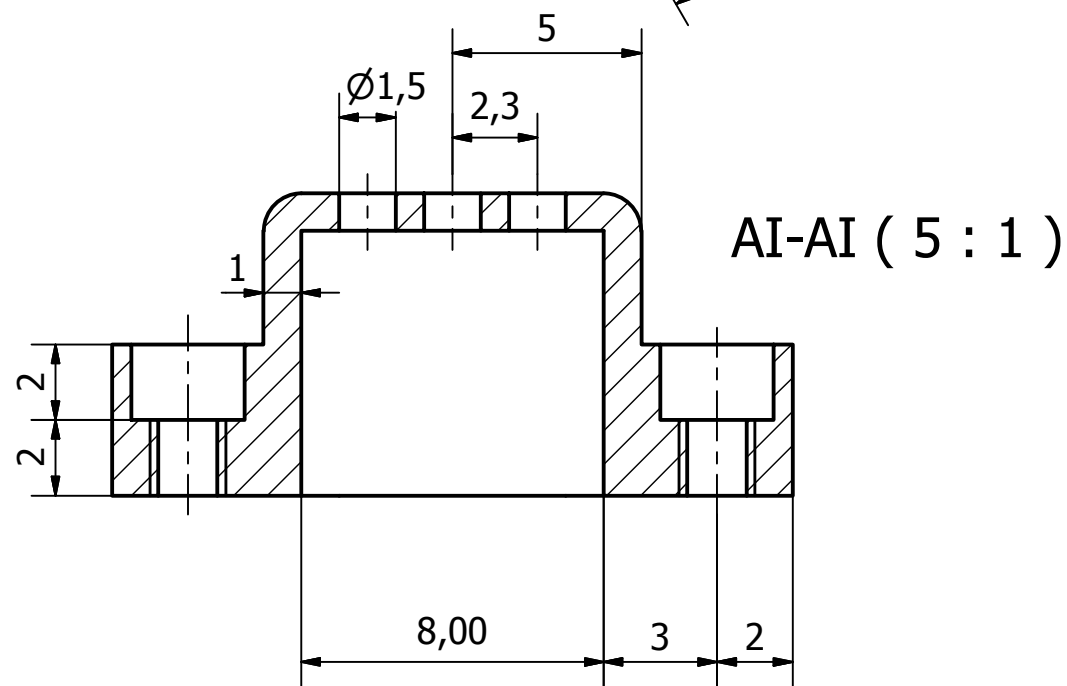
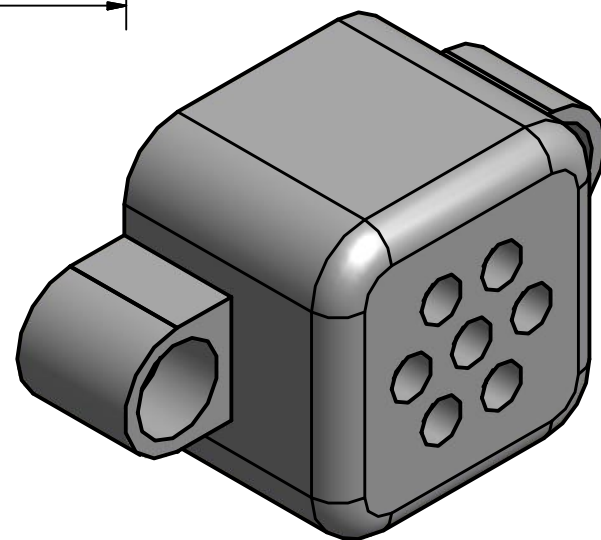
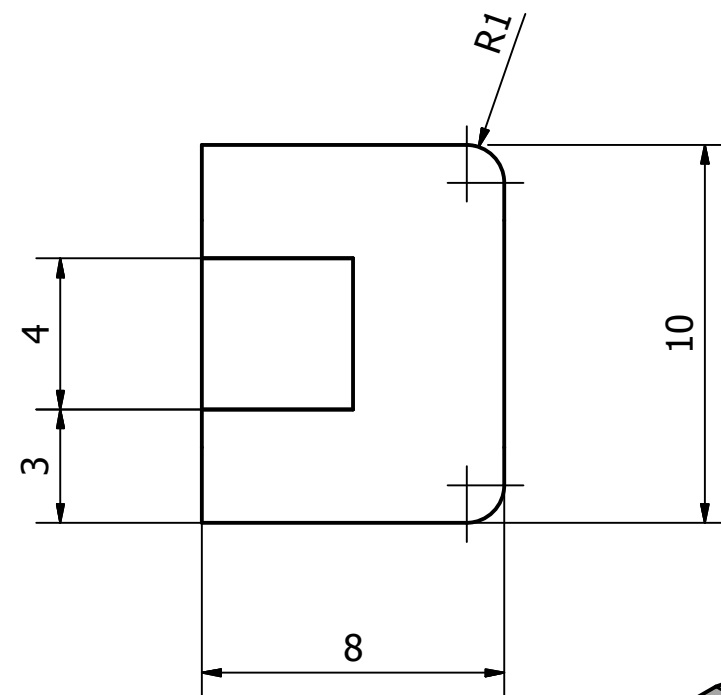
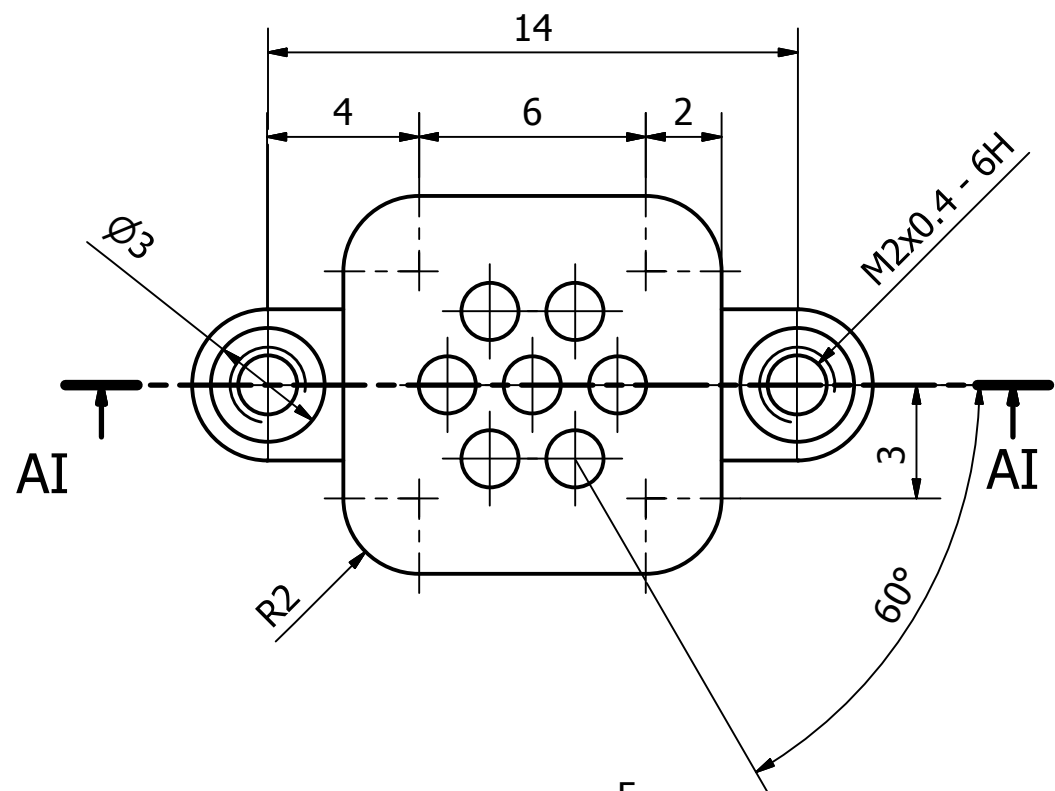
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	4.03	Adaptador móvil	ABS
2	1	4.01.01	Carcasa	ABS
3	1	4.01.02	Tapa carcasa	ABS
4	1	4.02	Adaptador	ABS
5	1	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M1.6 x 8	Acero inoxidable - 440C
6	4	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M1.6 x 4	Acero inoxidable - 440C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO CARCASA SENSOR DE MOV. MÓVIL		Nº de plano:	
2:1			4.00.02	
			Nº de alumno: 557030	
			Curso: 2011/2012	



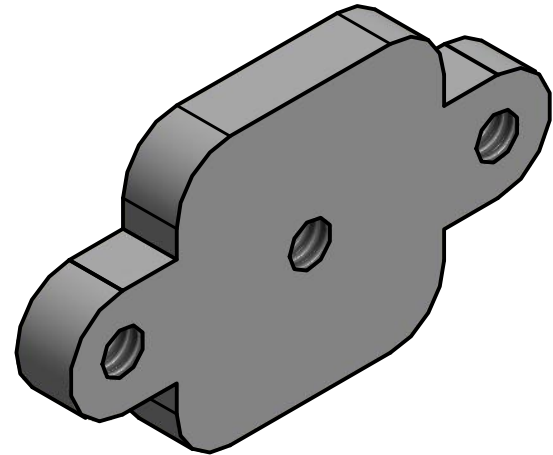
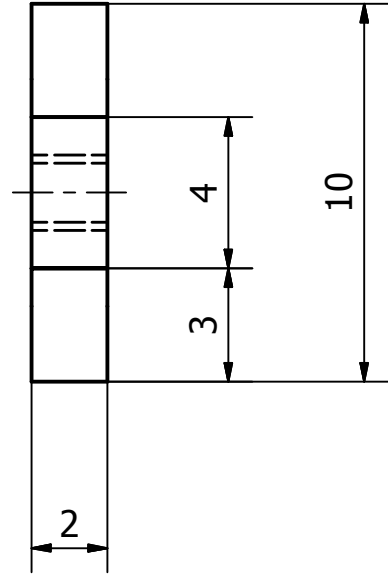
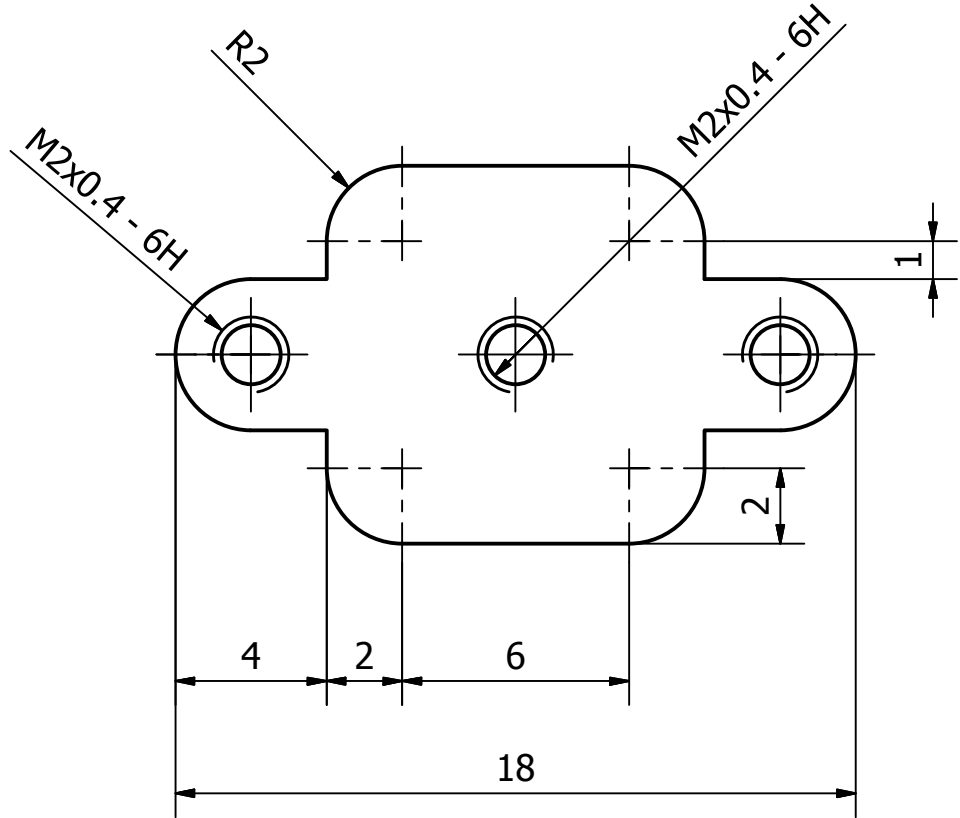
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	4.03	Adaptador móvil	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	ADAPTADOR MÓVIL			Nº de plano:
5:1				4.03
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



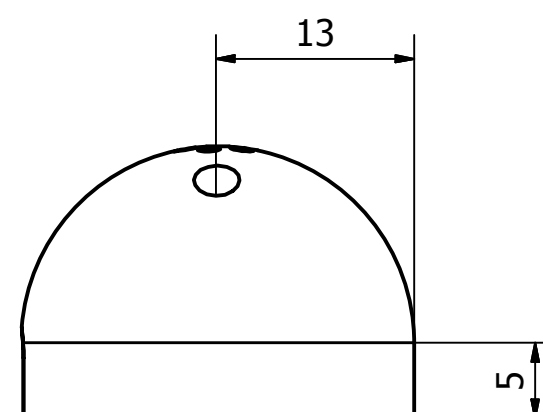
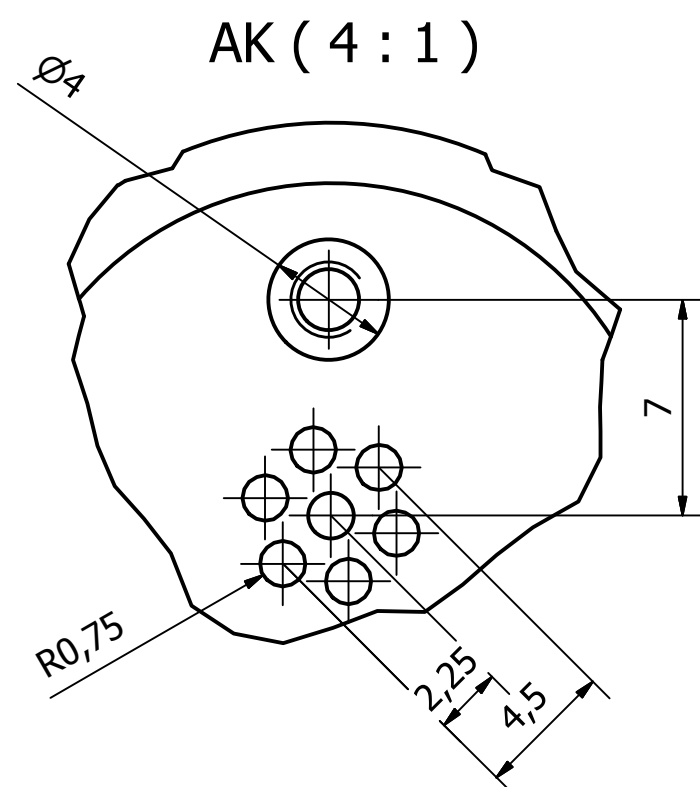
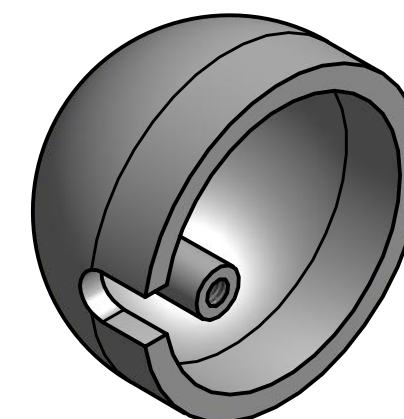
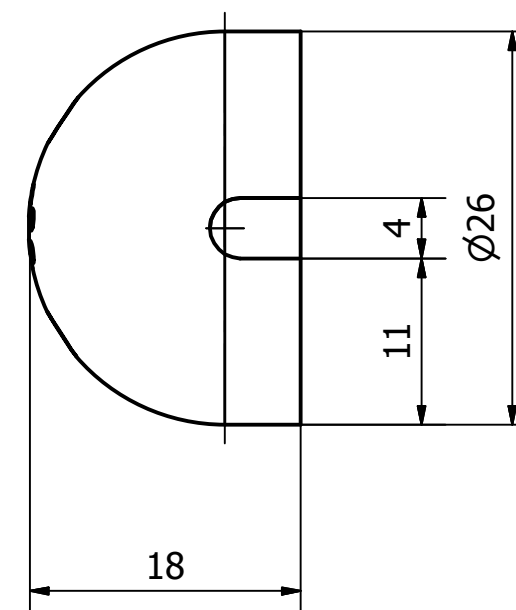
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	5.01	Carcasa micro	ABS
2	1	5.02	Tapa carcasa	ABS
3	1	5.03	Adaptador	ABS
4	2	Comercial	ISO 7045 H 1.6 x 12	Acero inox - 440C
5	1	Comercial	Cinta dobleca	
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO CARCASA MICRO/ALTAVOZ			Nº de plano:
2:1				5.00.01
				Nº de alumno: 557030
			Curso:	2011/2012



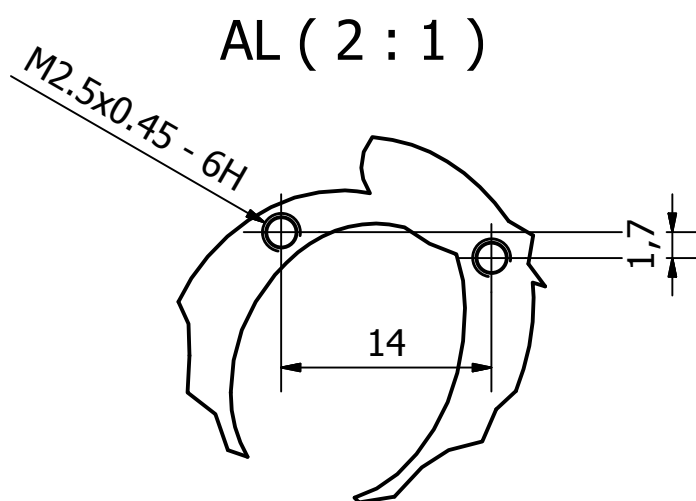
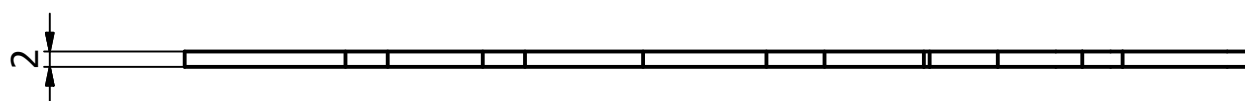
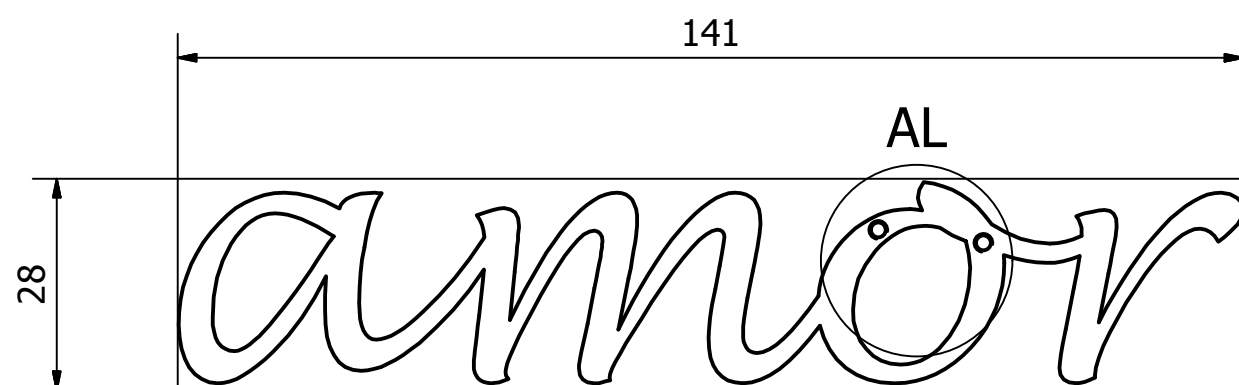
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	5.01	Carcasa micro	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CARCASA MICRO			Nº de plano: 5.01
5:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



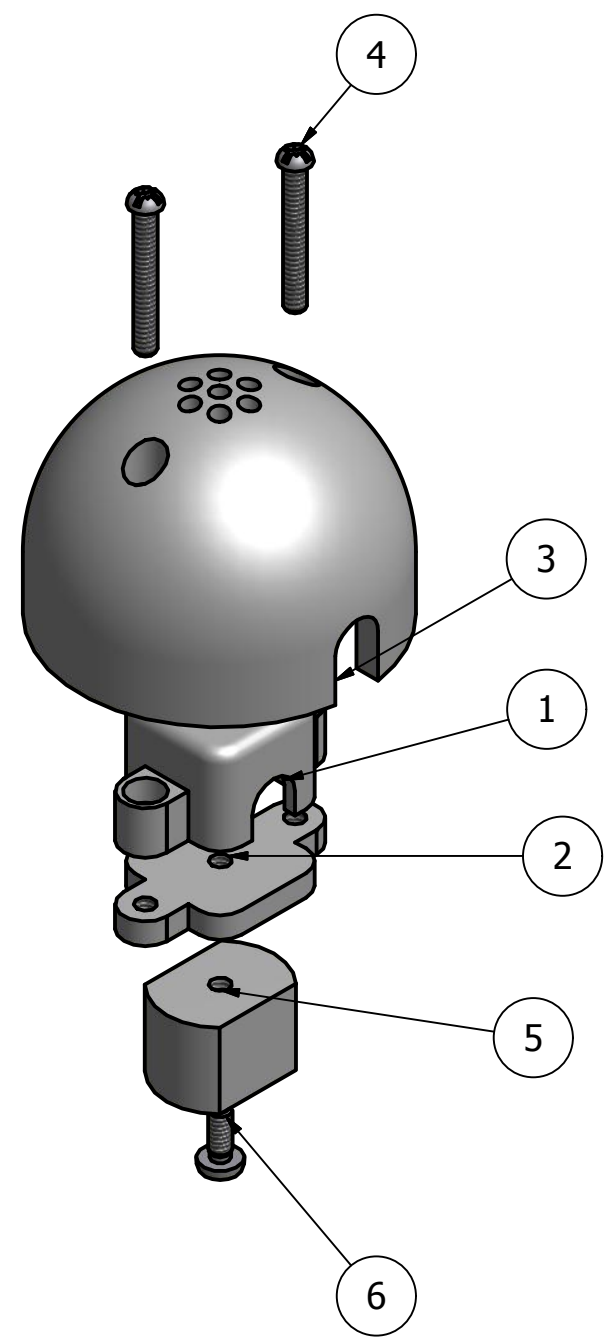
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
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2	1	5.02	Tapa carcasa	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	TAPA CARCASA			Nº de plano: 5.02
5:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



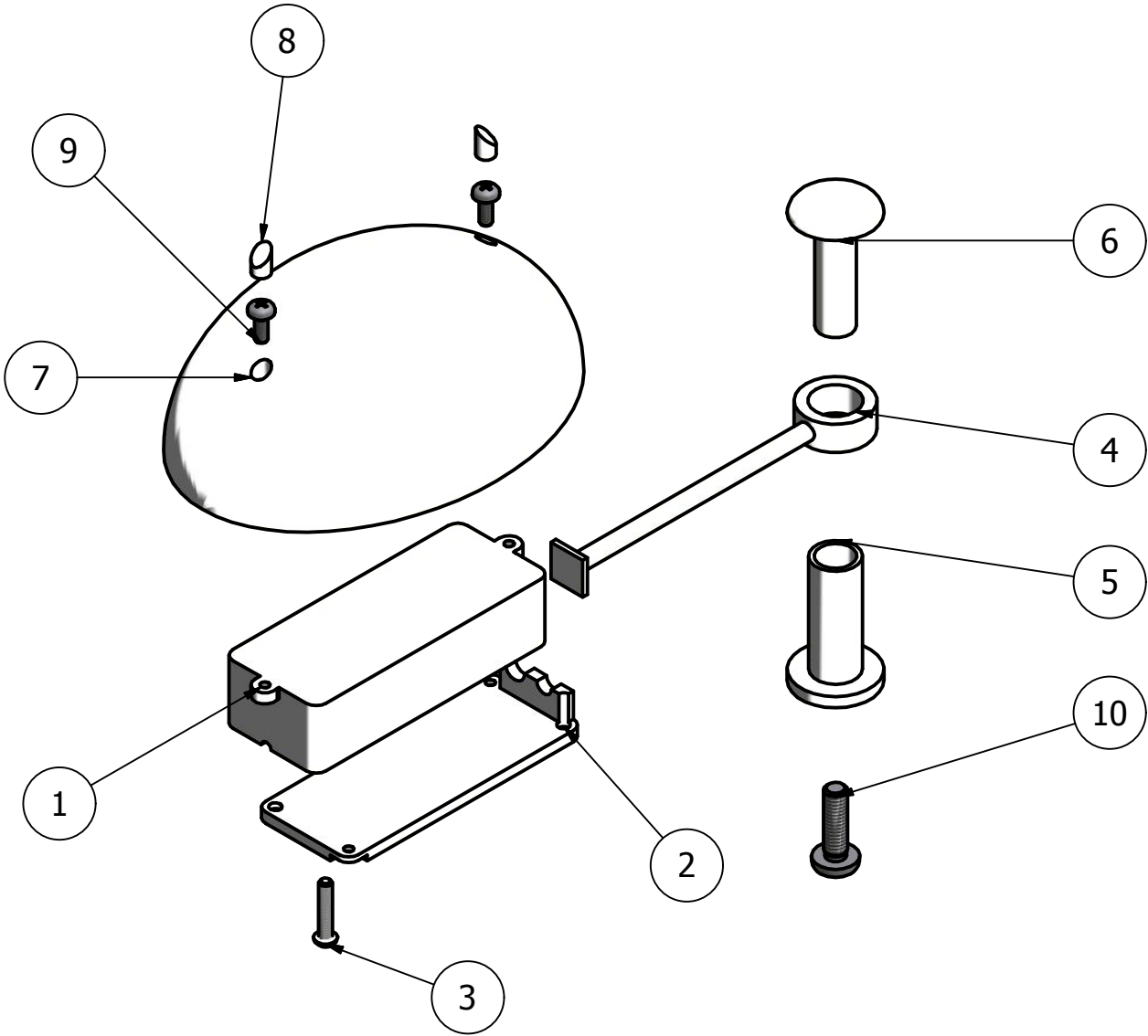
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
3	1	5.03.02	Adaptador micro 2	PVC
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	ADAPTADOR MICRO			Nº de plano: 5.03.01
5:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



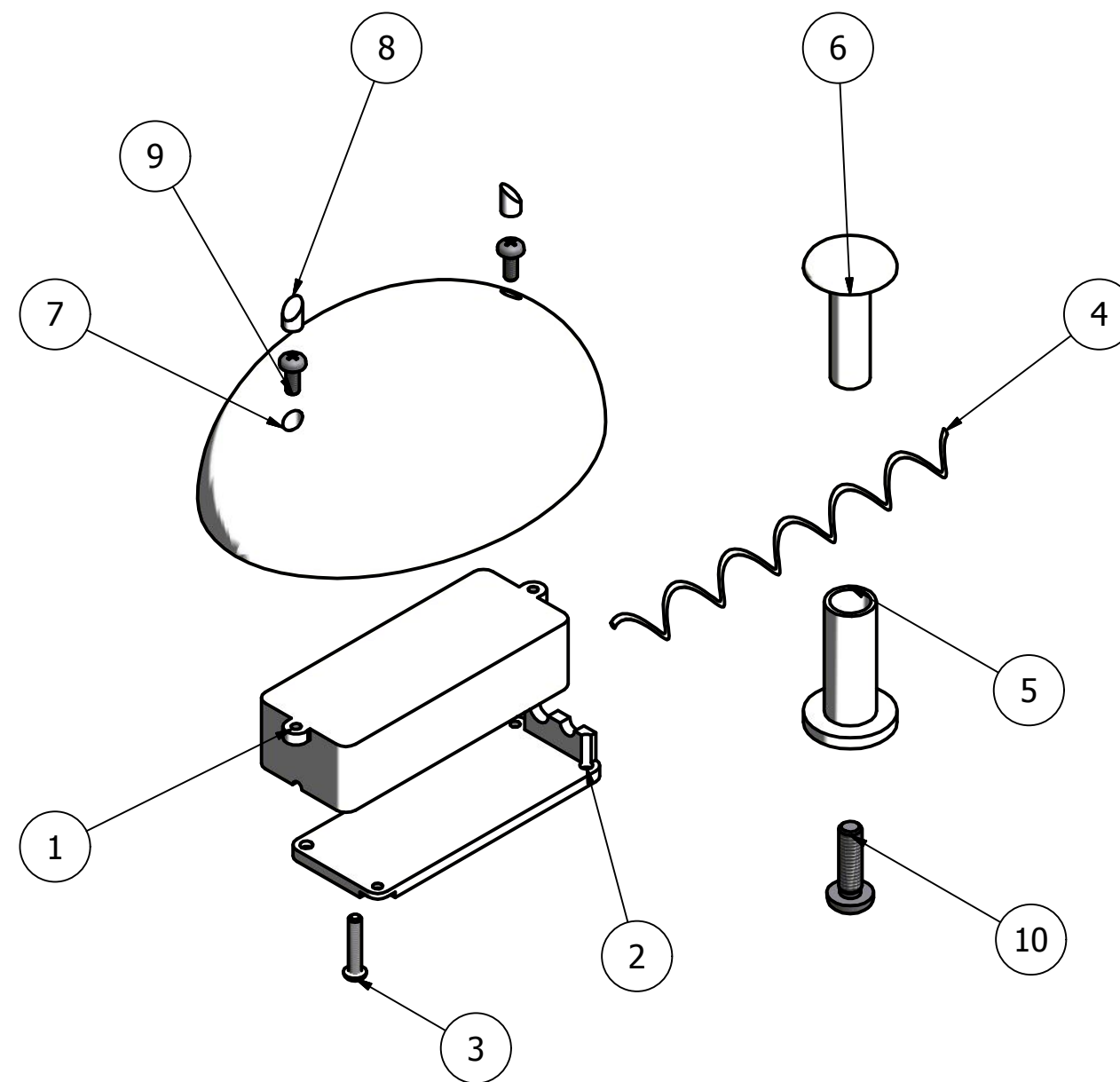
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
3	1	5.03.02	Adaptador micro 2	PVC
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	ADAPTADOR MICRO 2			Nº de plano: 5.03.02
5:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



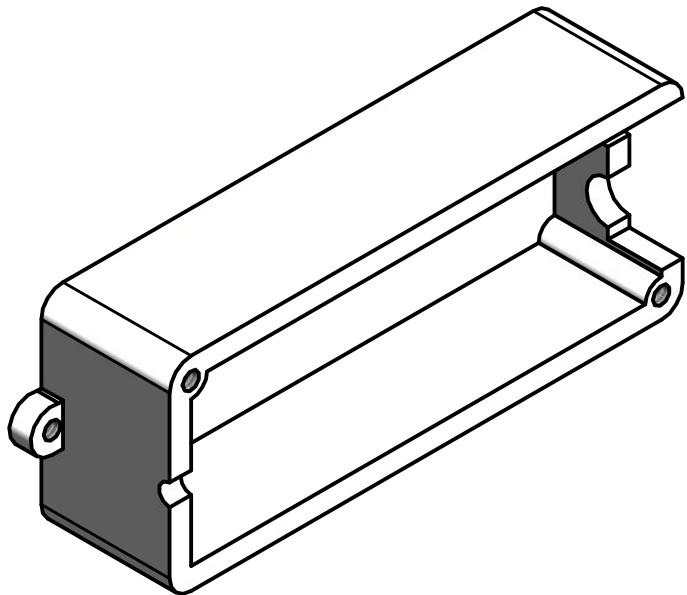
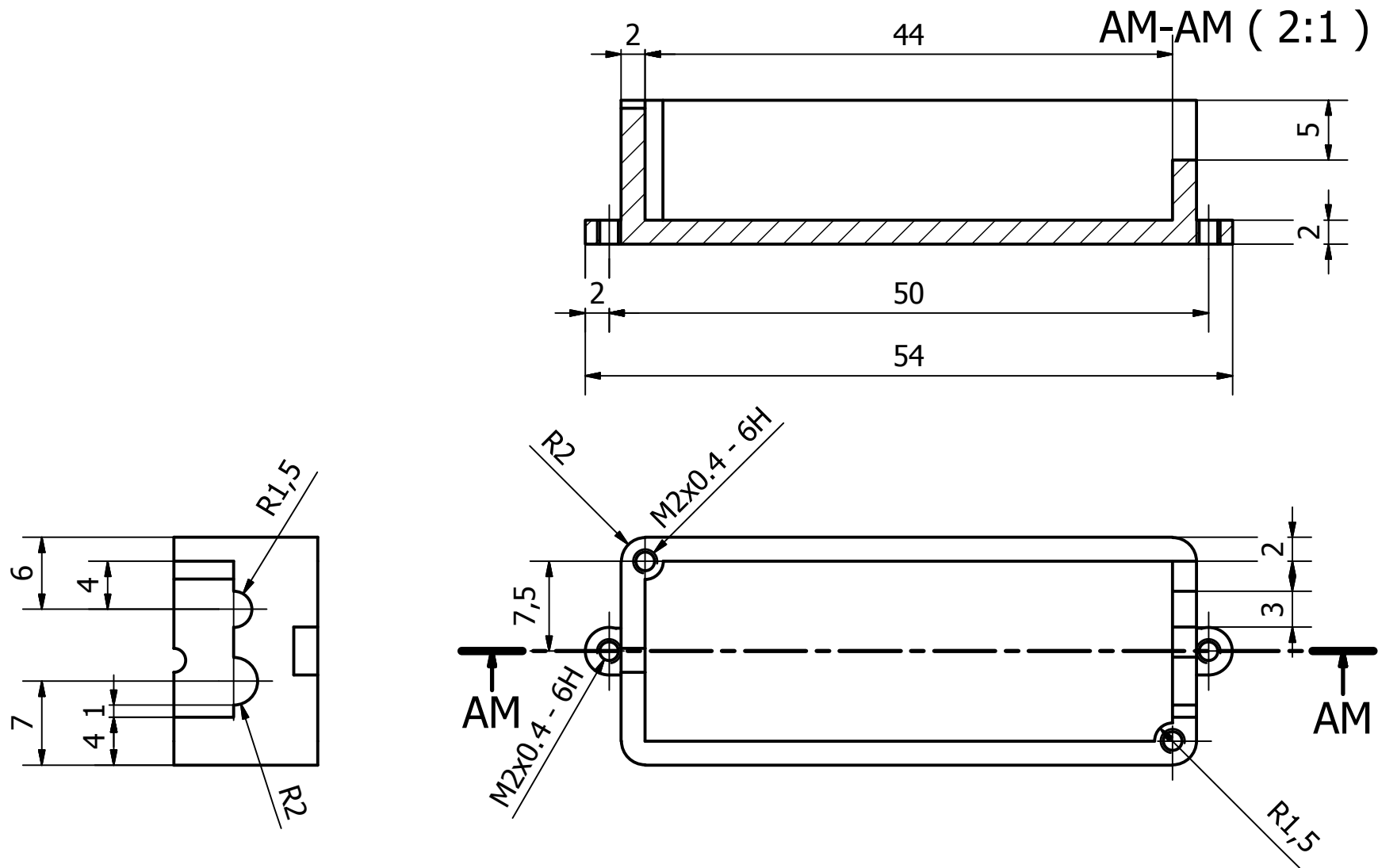
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	5.01	Carcasa micro	ABS
2	1	5.02	Tapa carcasa	ABS
3	1	5.03	Adaptador	ABS
5	1	4.03	Adaptador móvil	ABS
4	2	Comercial	ISO H 7045 1.6 x 12	Acero inoxidable - 440C
6	1	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M1.6 x 4	Acero inoxidable - 440C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO CARCASAMICRÓFONO/ALTAVOZ MÓVIL			Nº de plano:
2:1				5.00.02
				Nº de alumno: 557030
			Curso:	2011/2012



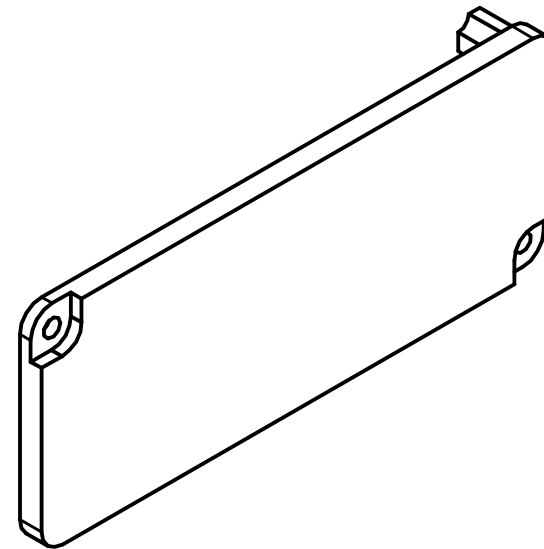
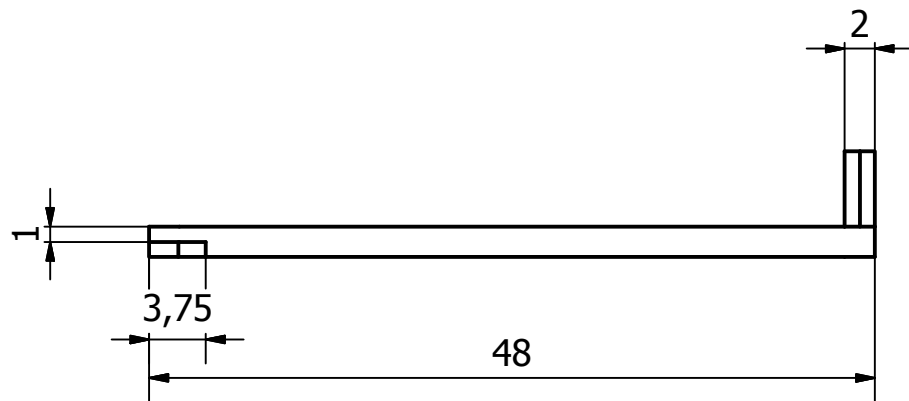
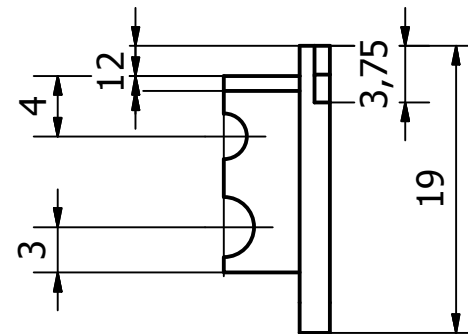
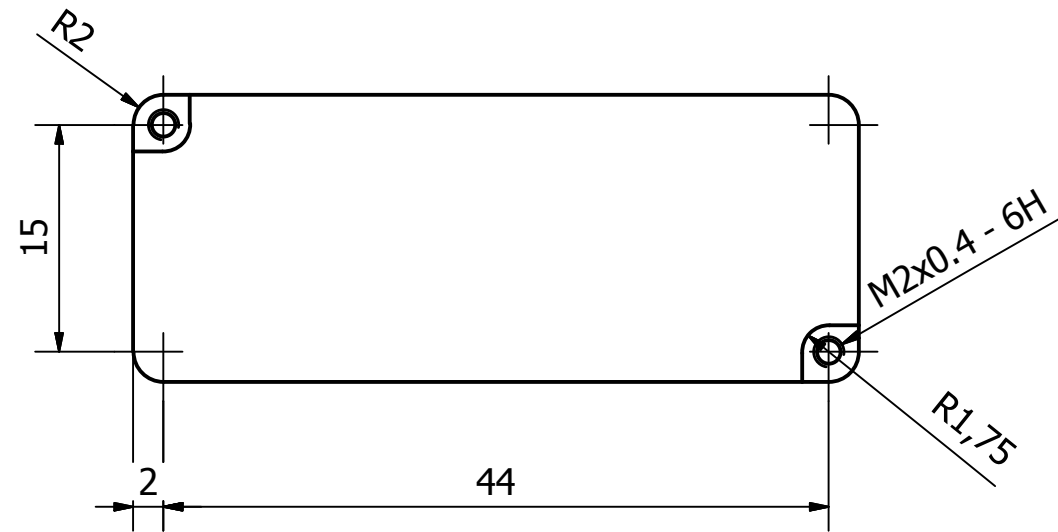
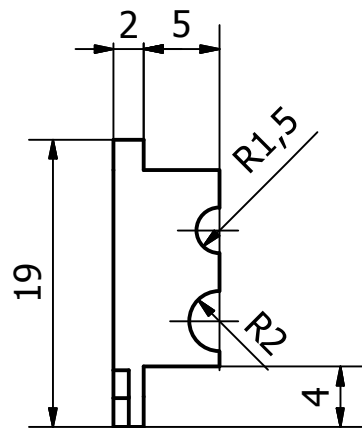
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	6.01	Carcasa acelerómetro	ABS
2	1	6.02	Tapa carcasa acelerómetro	ABS
3	2	Comercial	ISO H 7045	Acero inoxidable - 440C
4	1	6.03	Barra péndulo	Acero
5	1	6.04	Fijación 1	ABS
6	1	6.05	Fijación 2	ABS
7	1	6.06	Adaptador acelerómetro	ABS
8	2	Comercial	Tapón adaptador	Caucho
9	2	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M2 x 5	Acero inoxidable - 440C
10	1	Comercial	ISO H 70 45 M3,5 x 12	Acero inoxidable - 440C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO ACELERÓMETRO PÉNDULO		Nº de plano:	
1:1			6.00.01	
			Nº de alumno: 557030	
			Curso: 2011/2012	



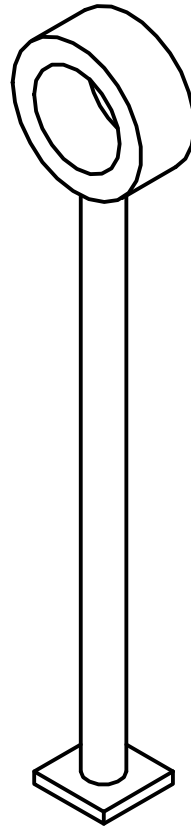
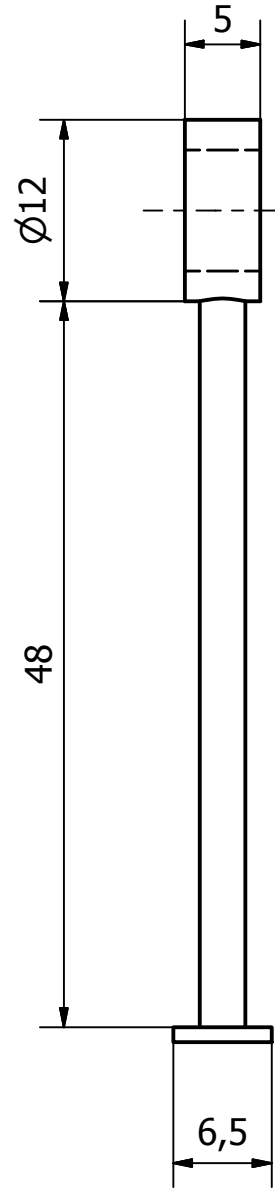
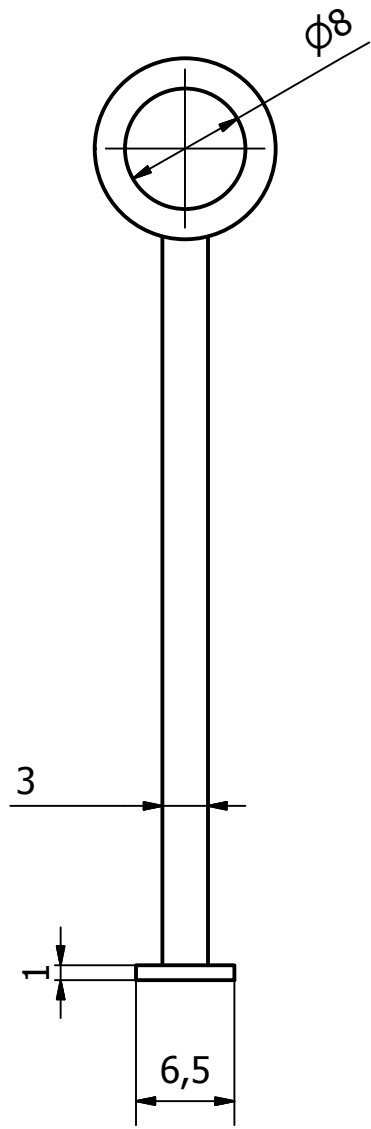
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	6.01	Carcasa acelerómetro	ABS
2	1	6.02	Tapa carcasa acelerómetro	ABS
3	2	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M 2 x 10	Acero inoxidable - 440C
4	1	Comercial	Muelle	Acero
5	1	6.04	Fijación 1	ABS
6	1	6.05	Fijación 2	ABS
7	1	6.06	Adaptador acelerómetro	ABS
8	2	Comercial	Tapanes adaptador	Caucho
9	2	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M 2 x 5	Acero inoxidable - 440C
10	1	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M 3,5 x12	Acero inoxidable - 440C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CONJUNTO ACCELERÓMETRO MUELLE			Nº de plano: 6.00.02
1:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



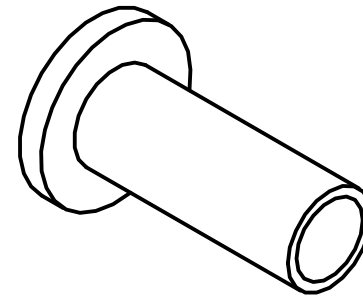
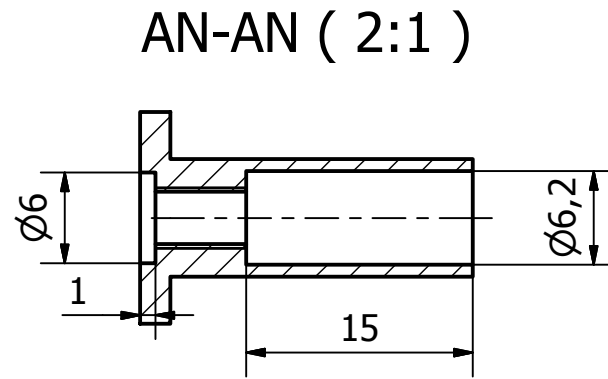
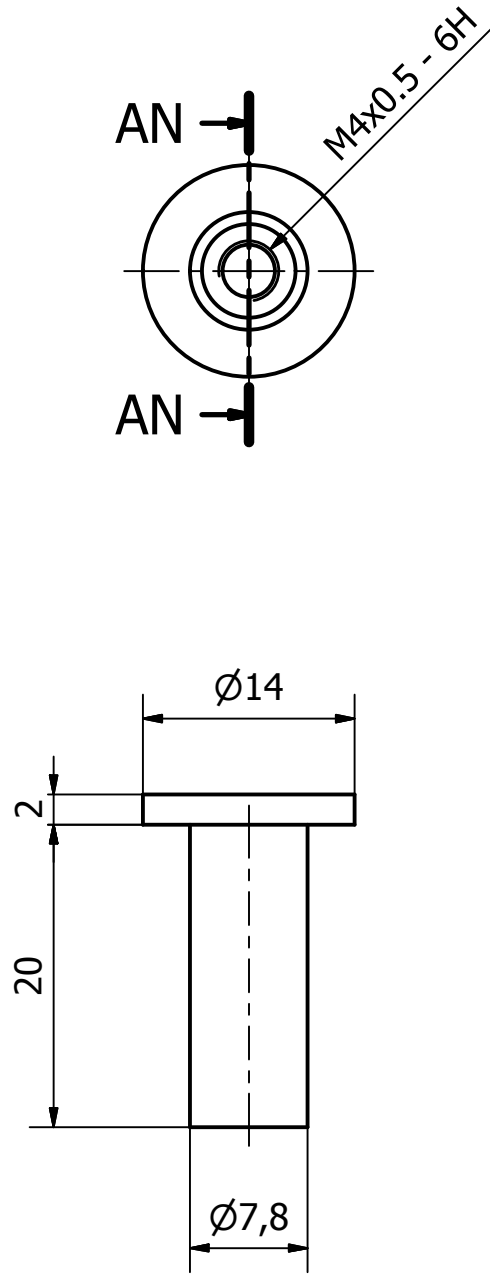
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
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	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CARCASA ACELERÓMETRO			Nº de plano:
1:1				6.01
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



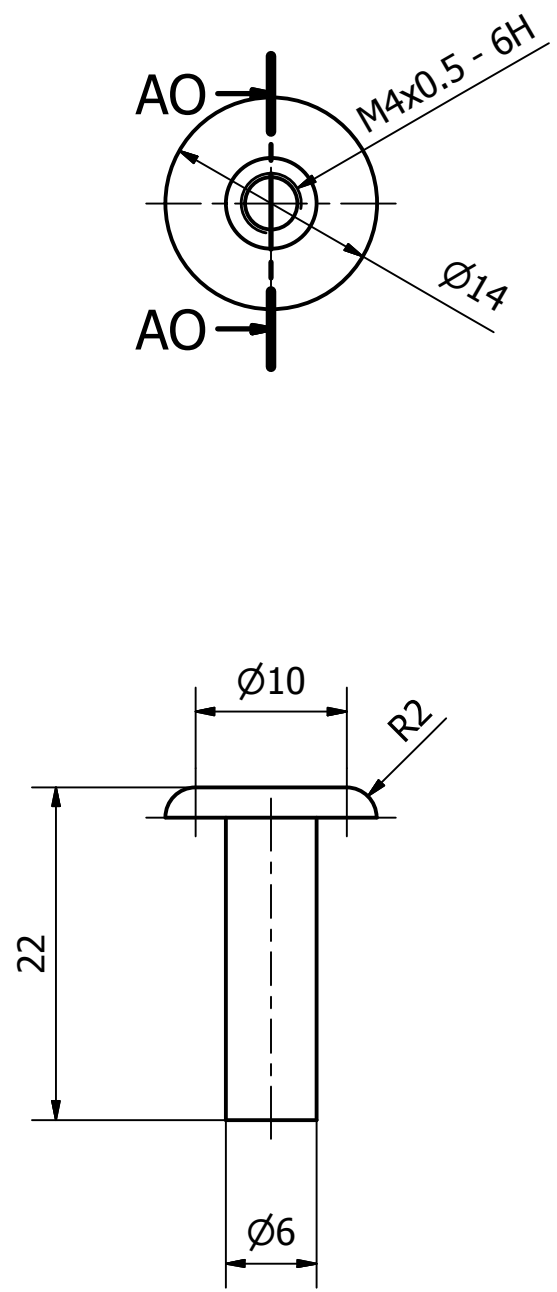
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
2	1	6.02	Tapa carcasa acelerómetro	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	Tapa carcasa acelerómetro		Nº de plano:	
1:1			6.02	
			Nº de alumno: 557030	
			Curso: 2011/2012	



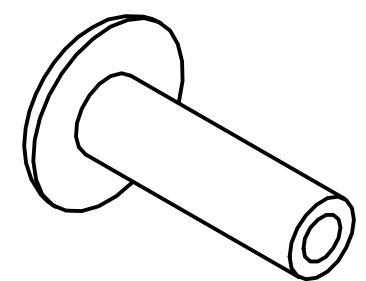
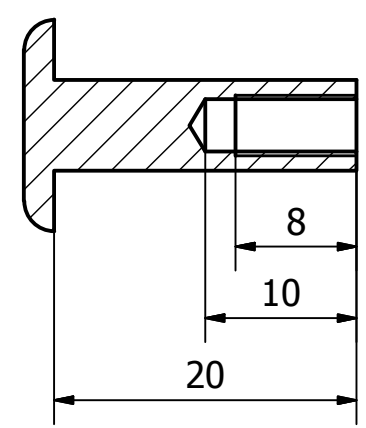
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
4	1	6.03	Barra péndulo	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	BARRA PÉNDULO			Nº de plano: 6.03
1:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



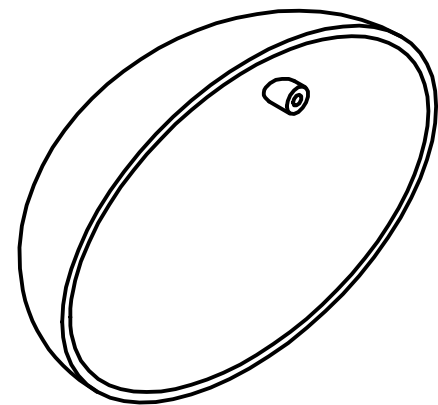
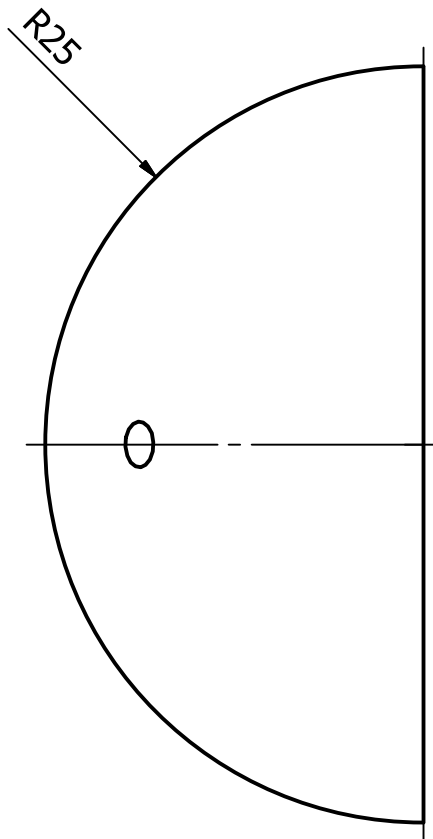
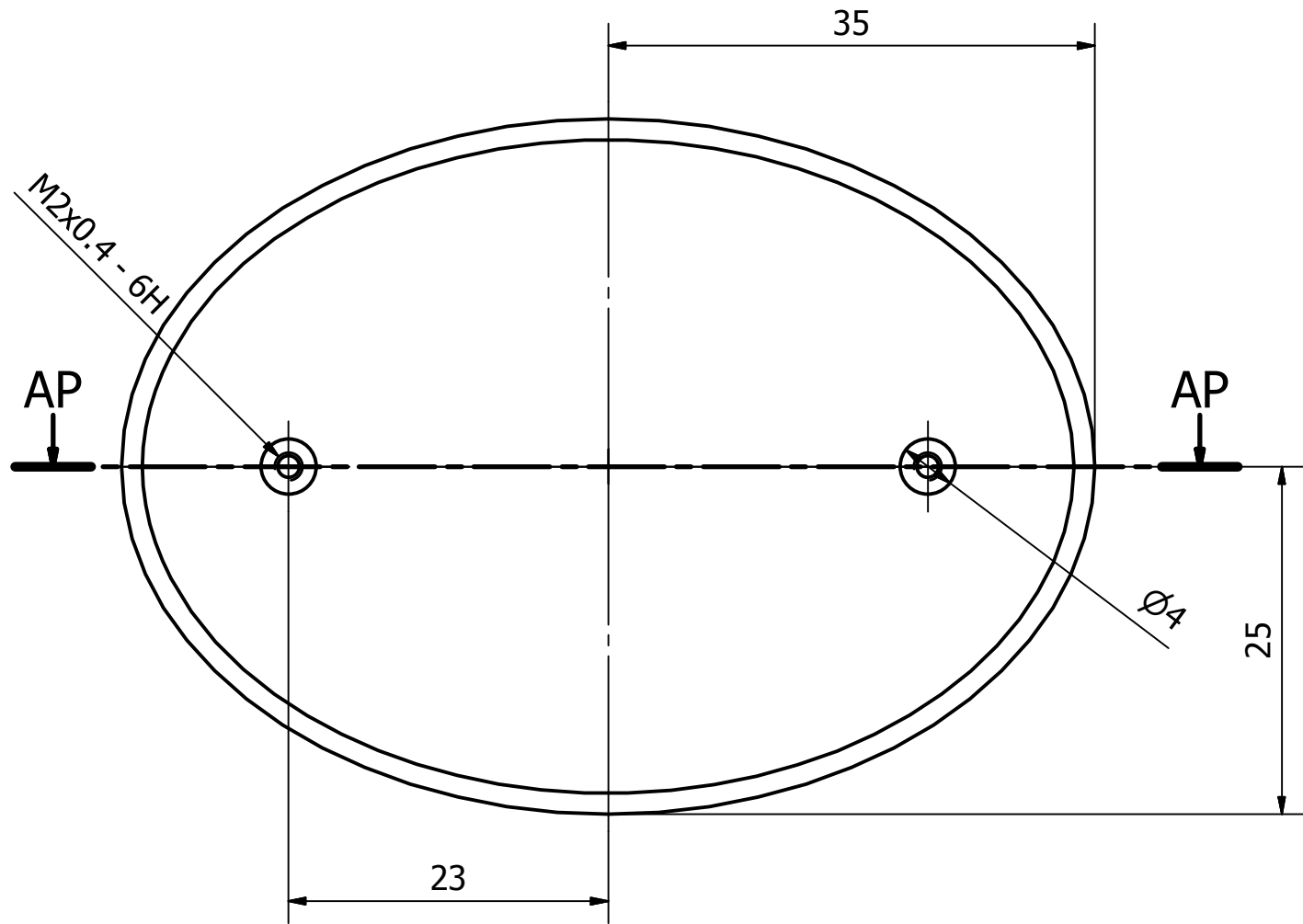
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
5	1	6.04	Fijación	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	FIJACIÓN 1			Nº de plano: 6.04
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



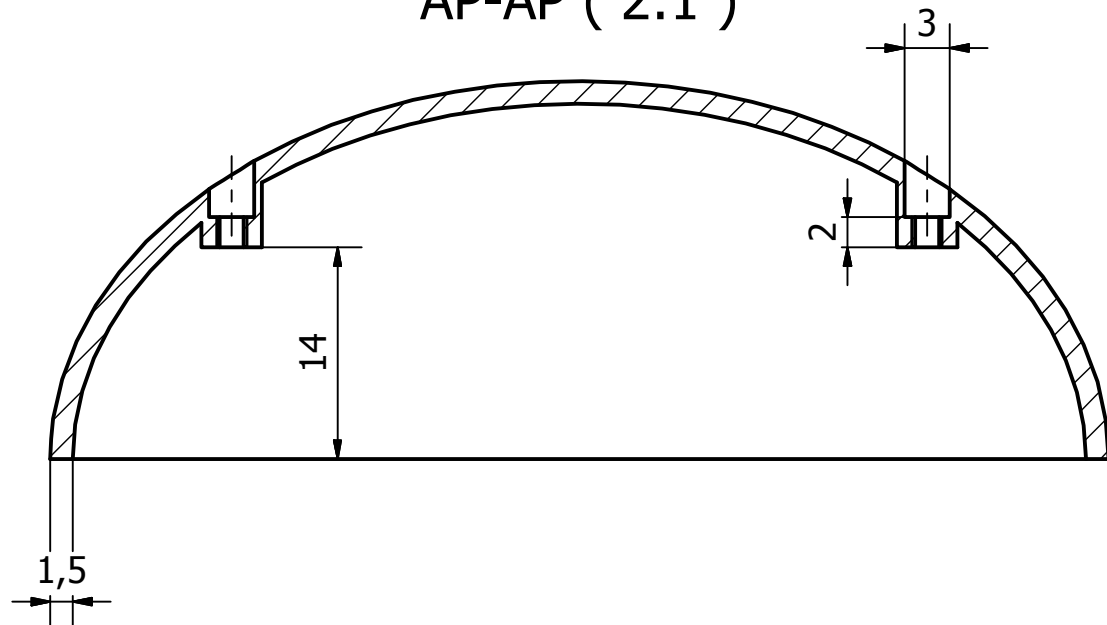
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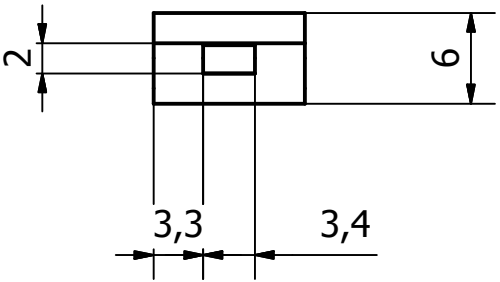
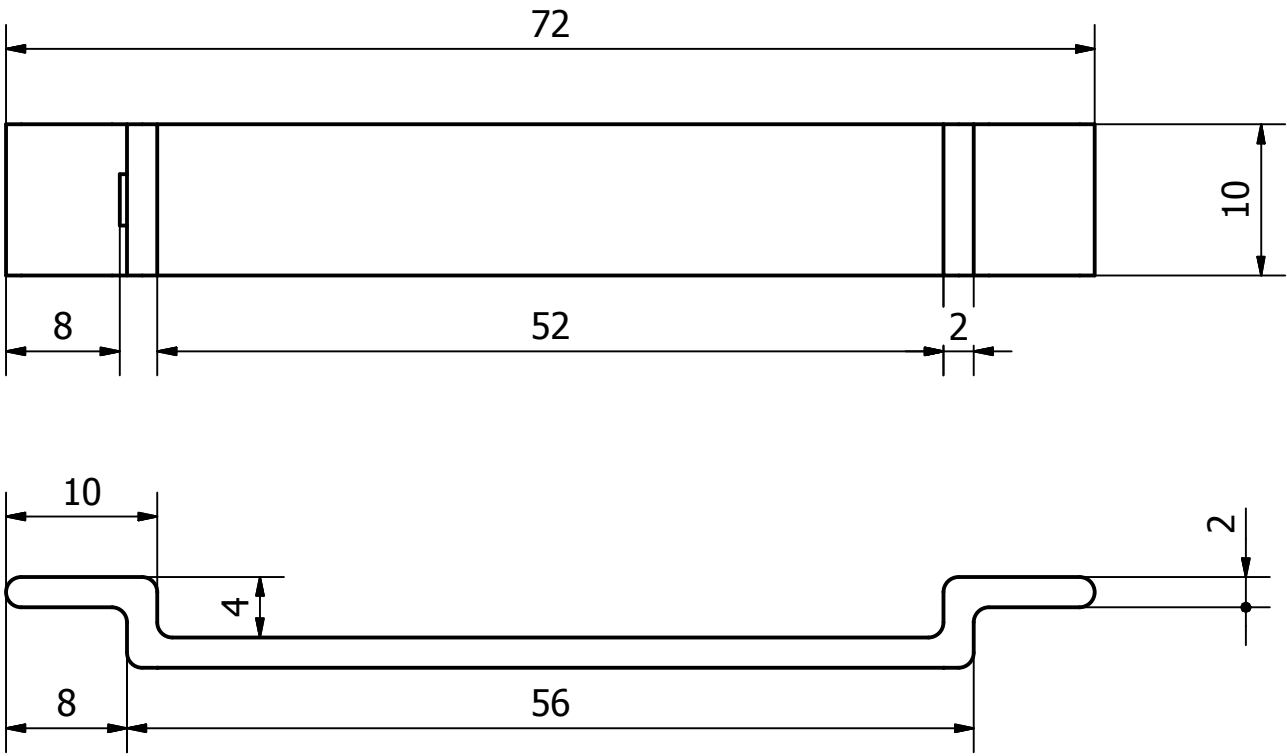
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
6	1	6.05	Fijación 2	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	FIJACIÓN 2			Nº de plano: 6.05
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



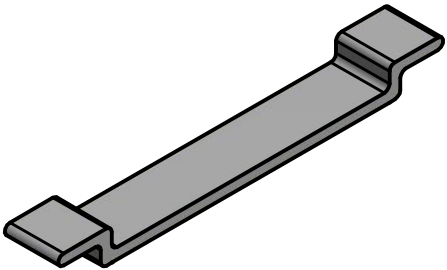
AP-AP (2:1)



LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
7	1	6.06	Adaptador acelerómetro	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	ADAPTADOR ACELERÓMETRO			Nº de plano: 6.06
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012

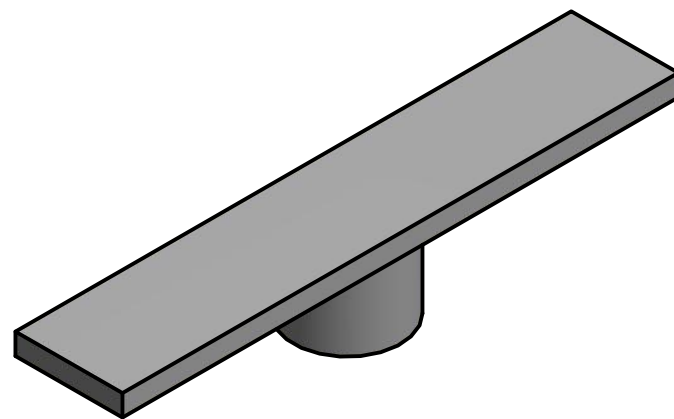
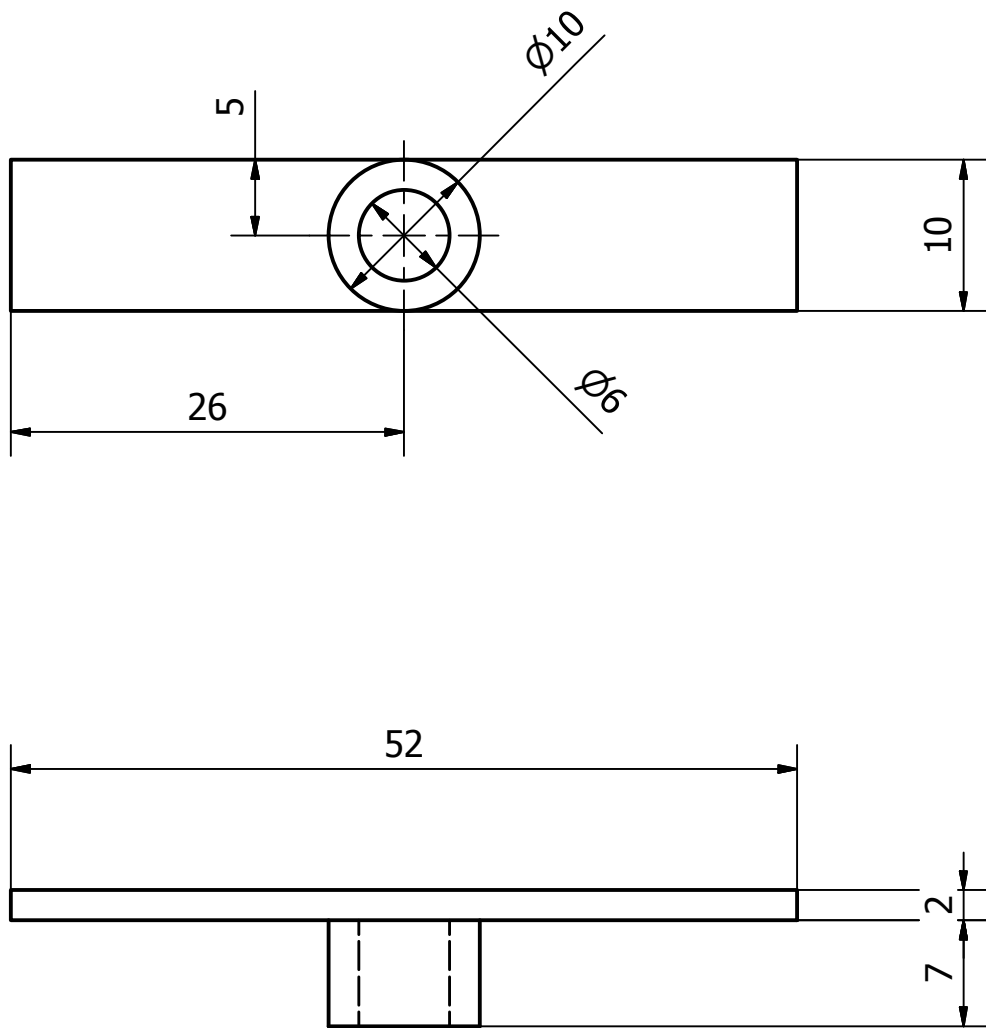


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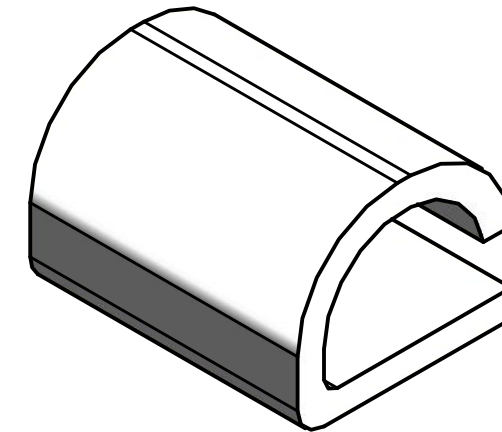
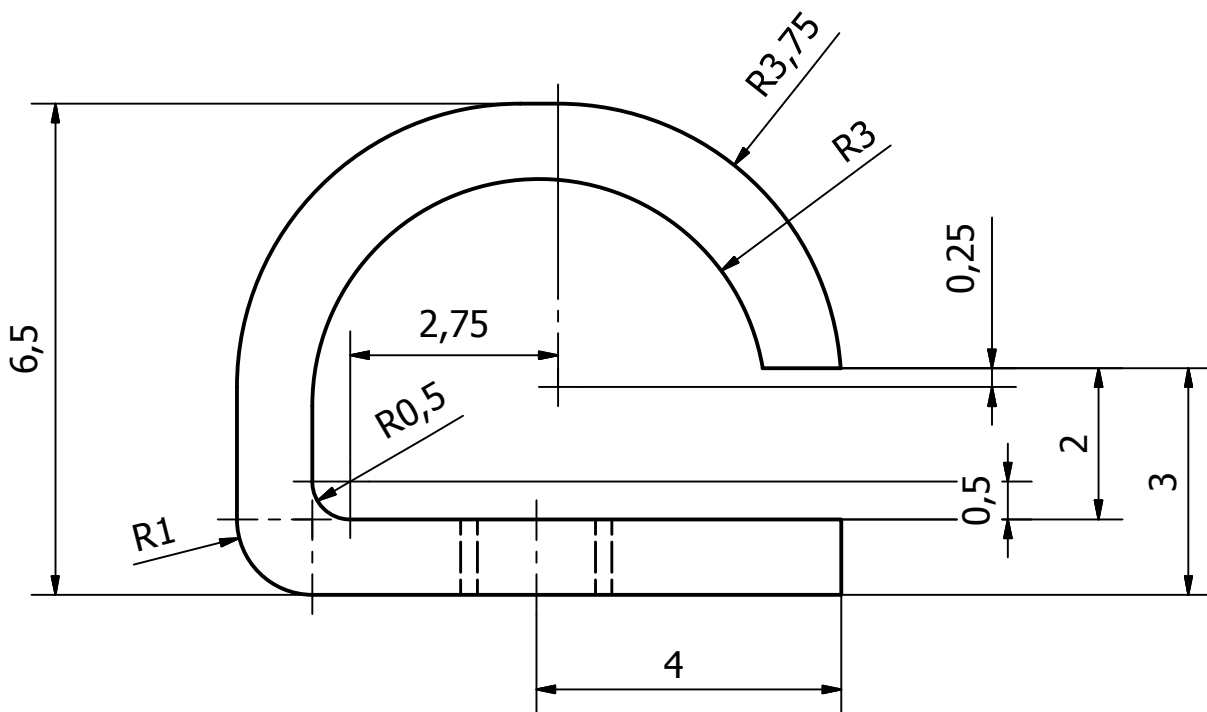
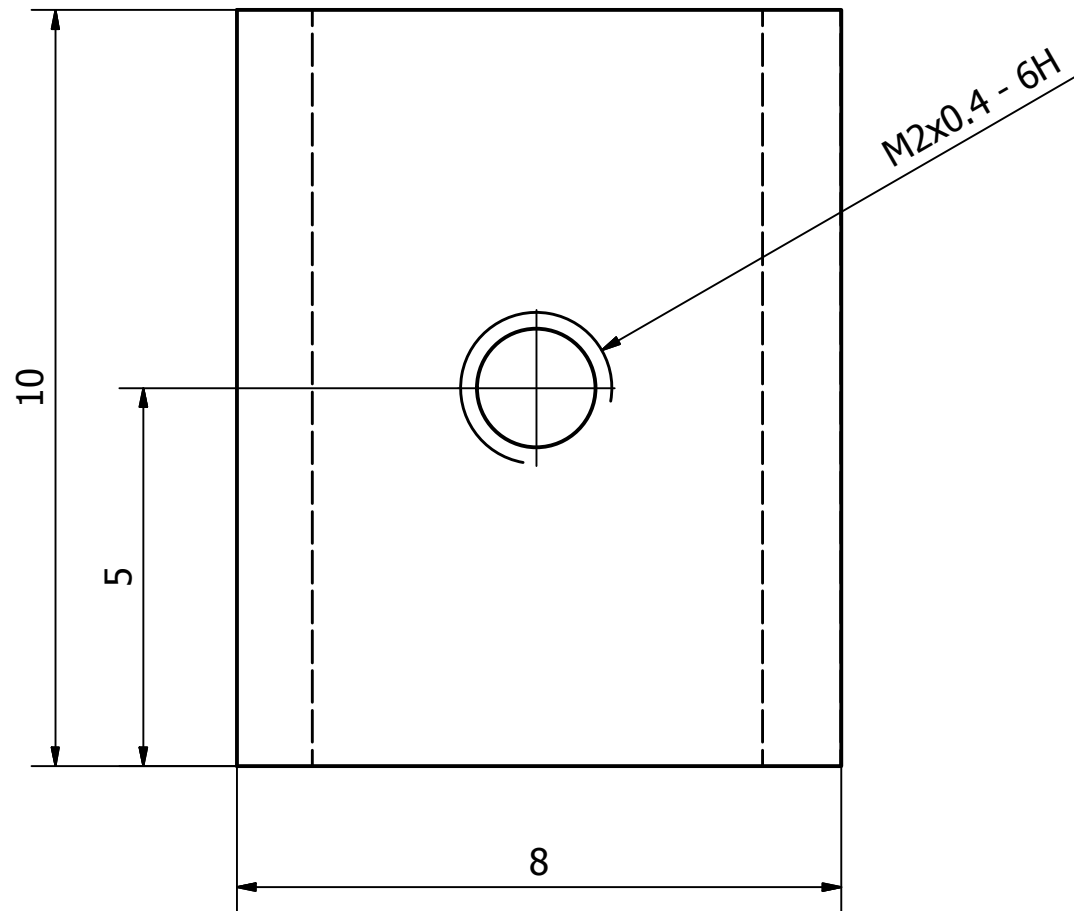


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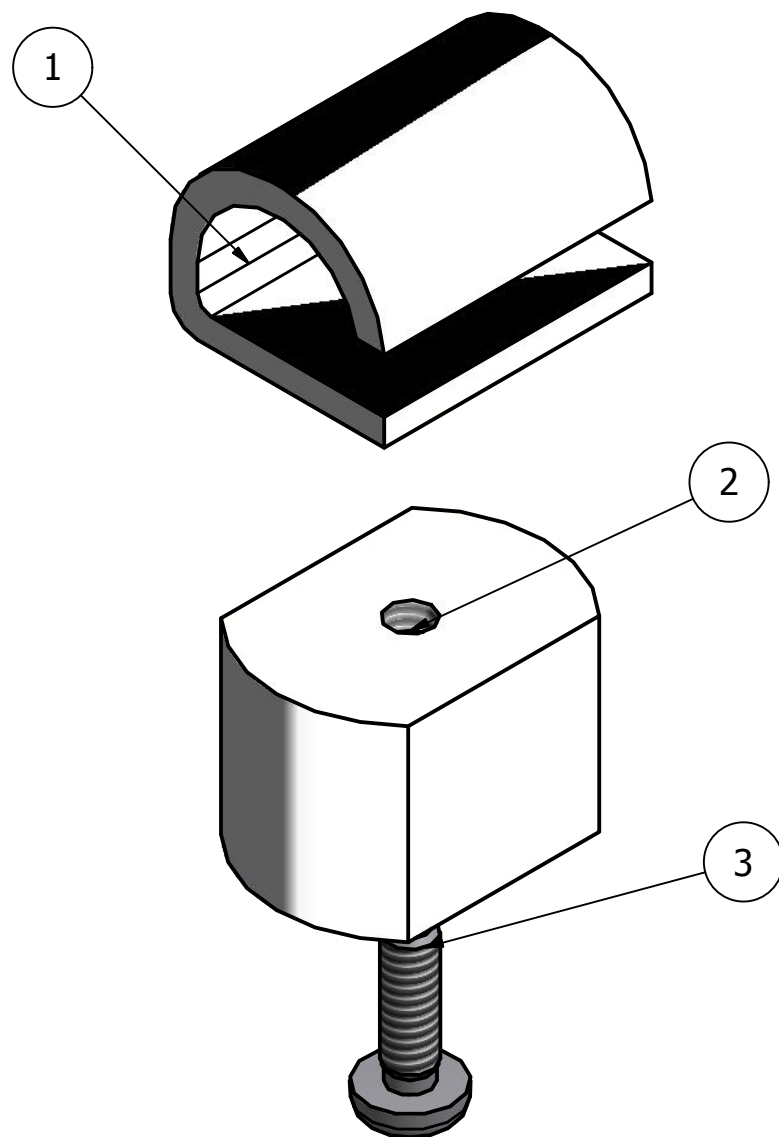
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	7.00.01	Adaptador trasero led´s	Por defecto
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SOPORTE TRASERO LEDS			Nº de plano: 7.00.01
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



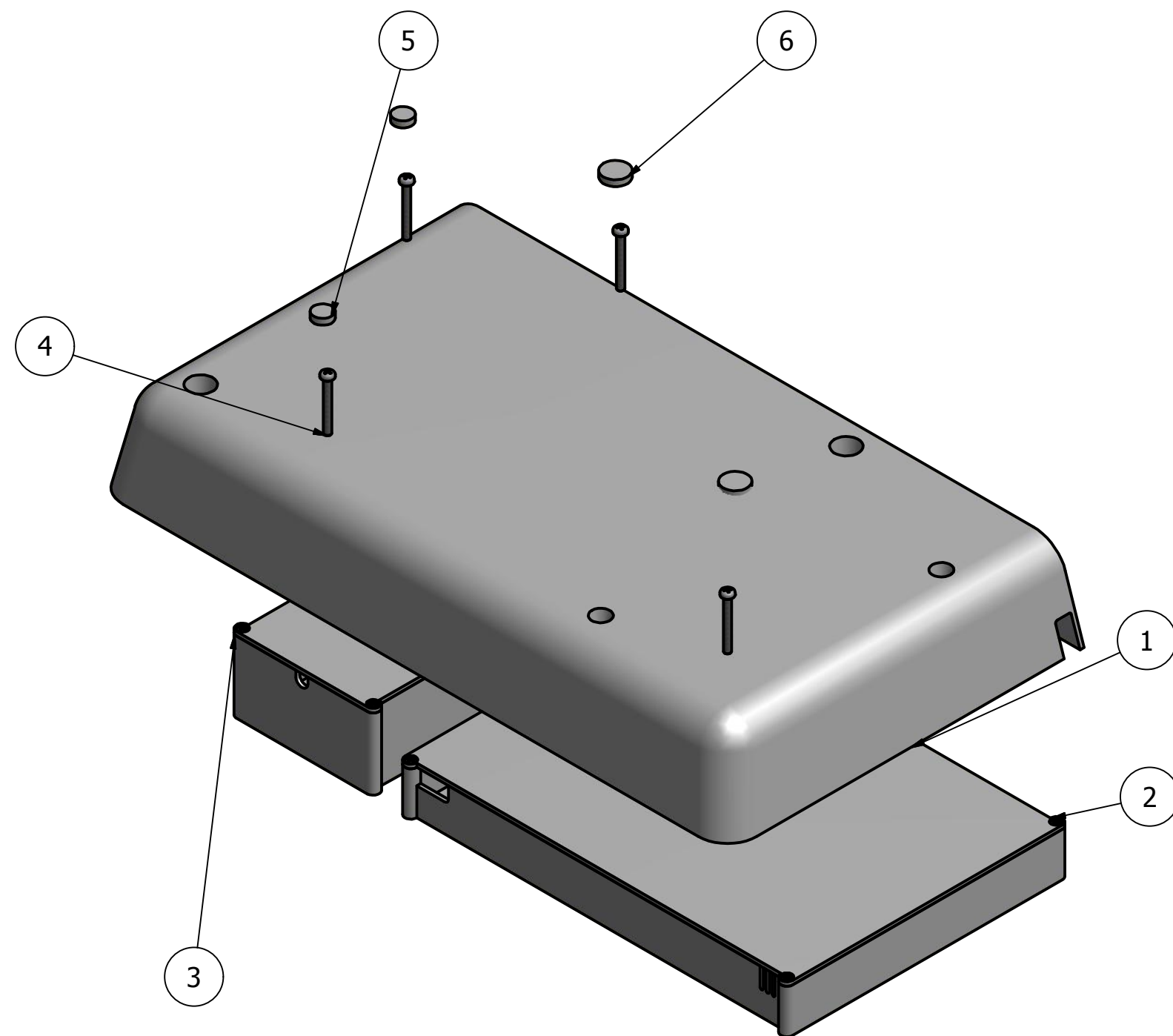
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	7.00.02	Adaptador móvil led´s	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	ADAPTADOR MOVIL LED ´S			Nº de plano: 7.00.02
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



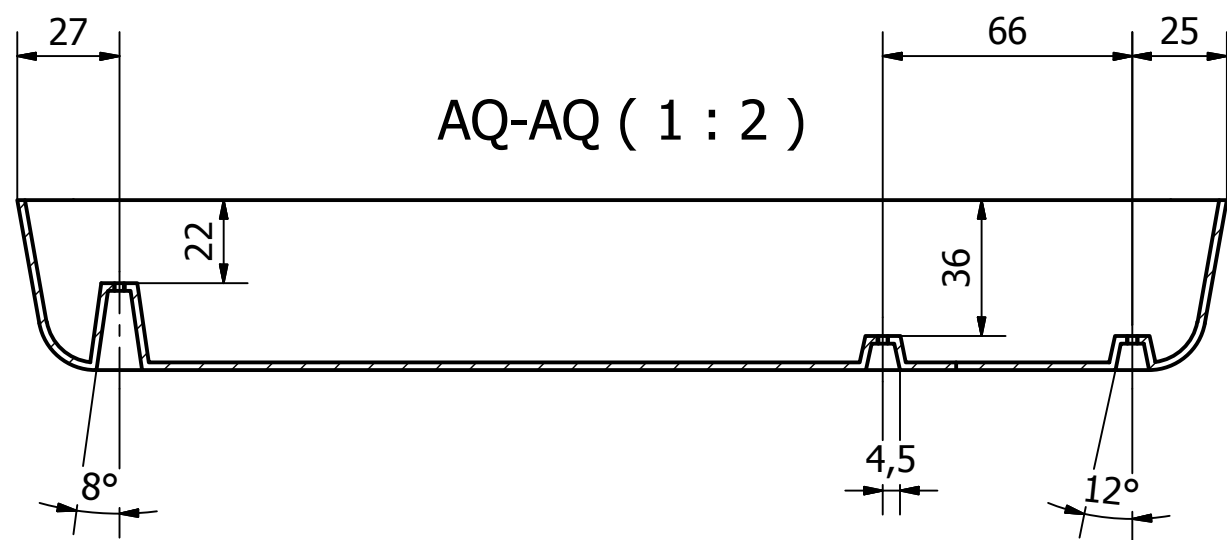
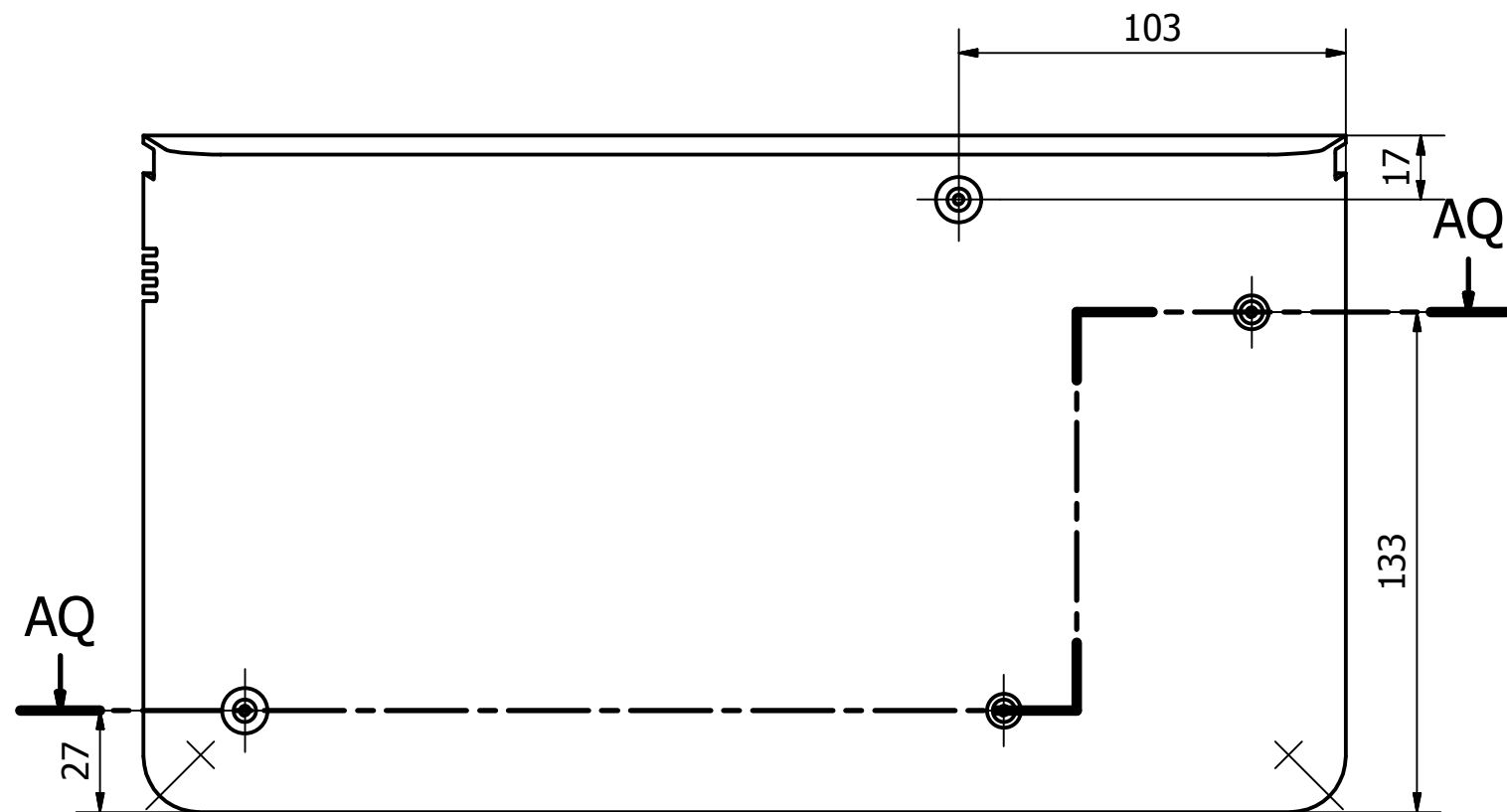
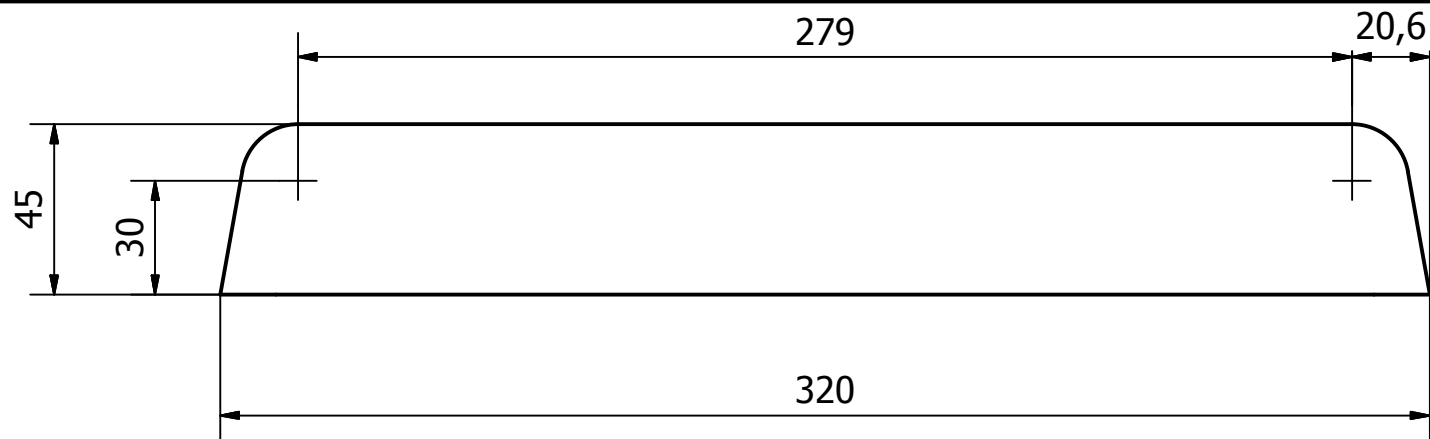
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	8.00.01	Clip cables	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CLIP CABLES			Nº de plano:
10:1				8.00.01
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



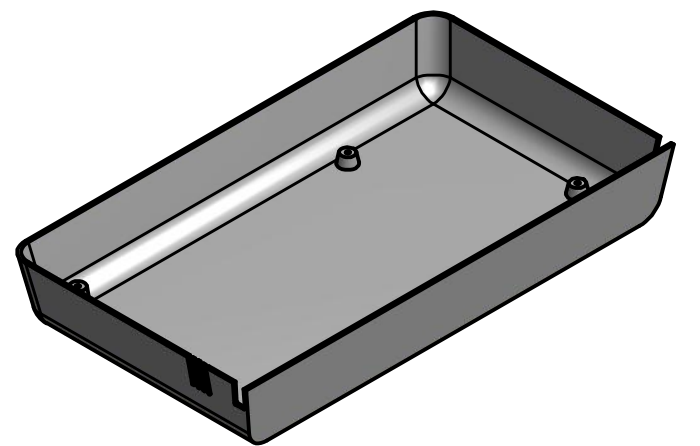
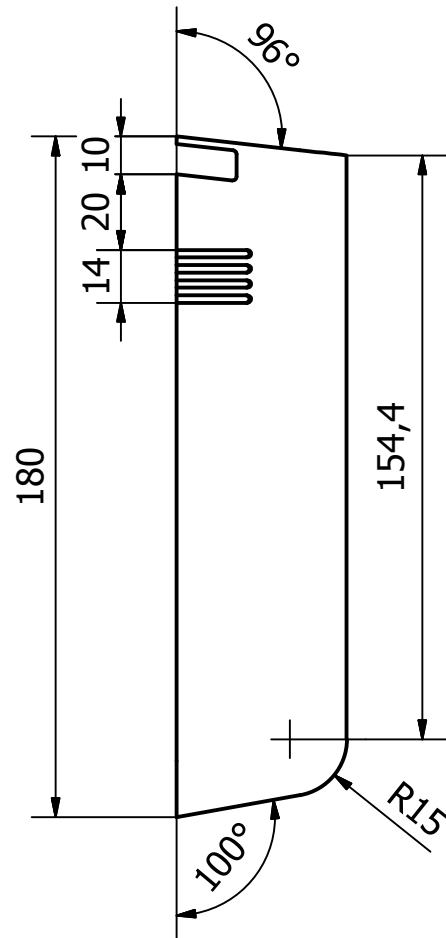
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	8.00.01	Clip cables	PVC
2	1	4.02	Adaptador móvil	ABS
3	1	Comercial	Acero inox - 440C	Acero inoxidable - 440C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CLIP MÓVIL CABLES		Nº de plano:	
5:1			8.00.02	
			Nº de alumno: 557030	
			Curso: 2011/2012	



LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	9.01	Cubrecarcasas	Poliestireno
2	1	9.02	Carcasa circuito	
3	1	9.03	Carcasa fuente de alimentación	
4	4	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M3 x 25	Acero inoxidable - 440C
5	2	Comercial	Tapón carcasa	Caucho
6	2	Comercial	Tapón carcasa grande	Caucho
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CARCASA FUENTE DE ALIMENTACIÓN Y CIRCUITO			Nº de plano:
1:2				9.00
				Nº de alumno: 557030
			Curso:	2011/2012

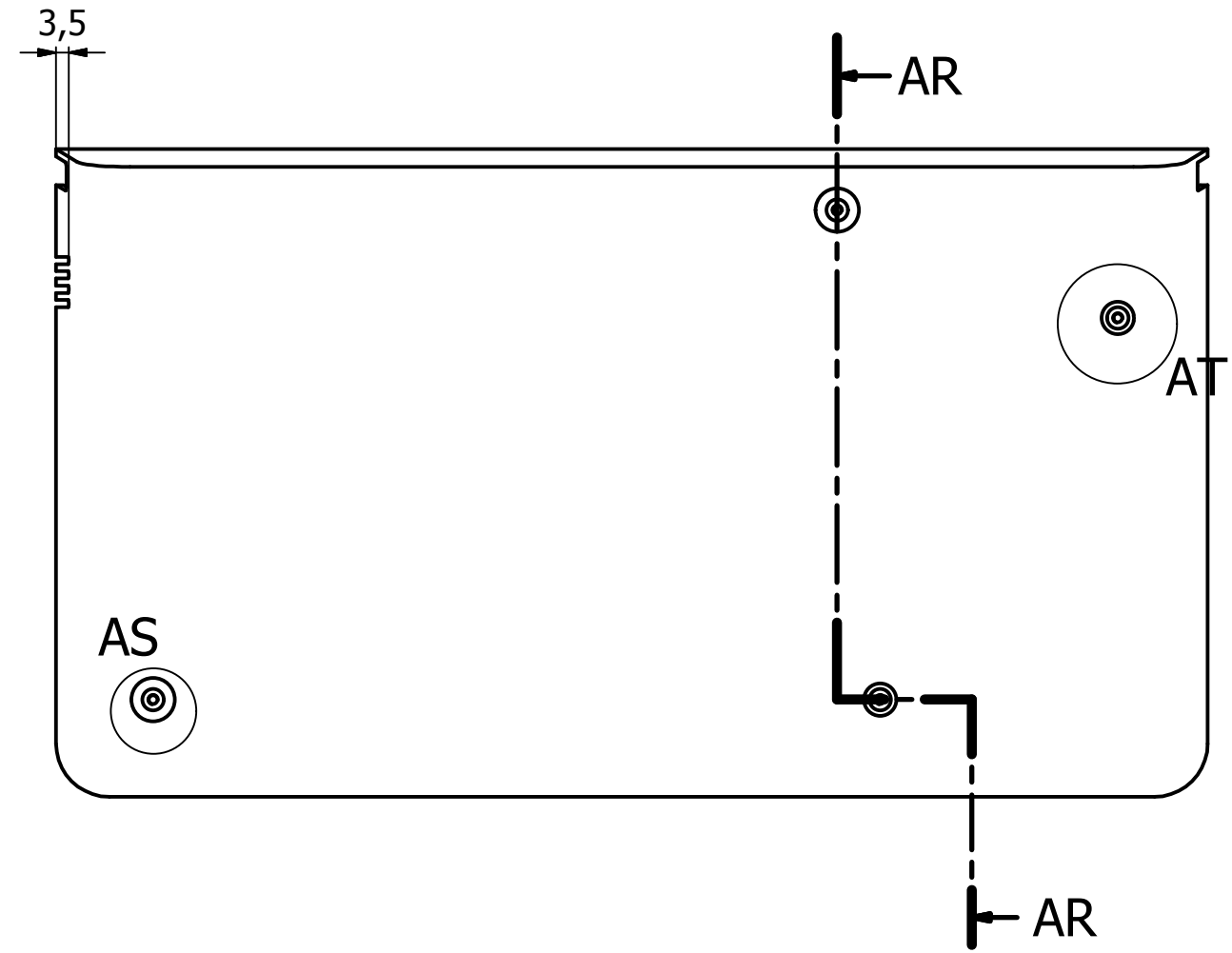
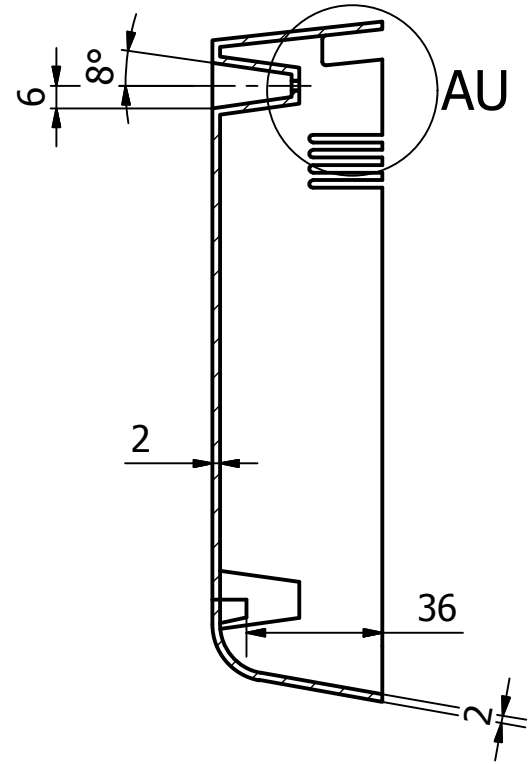


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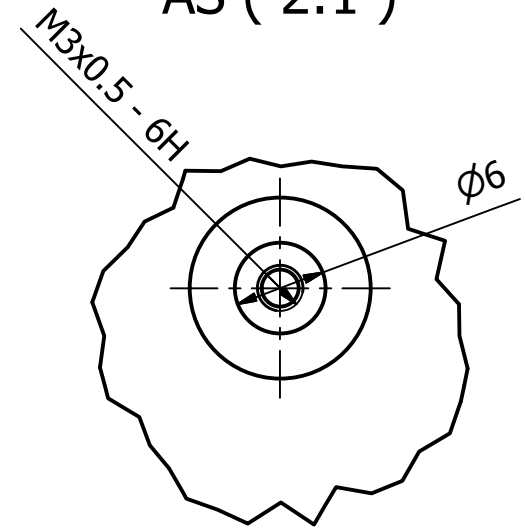


LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	9.01	Cubrecarcasa	Poliestireno
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala: 1:2	CUBRECARCASAS		Nº de plano: 9.01 1/2	
Nº de alumno: 557030				
Curso: 2011/2012				

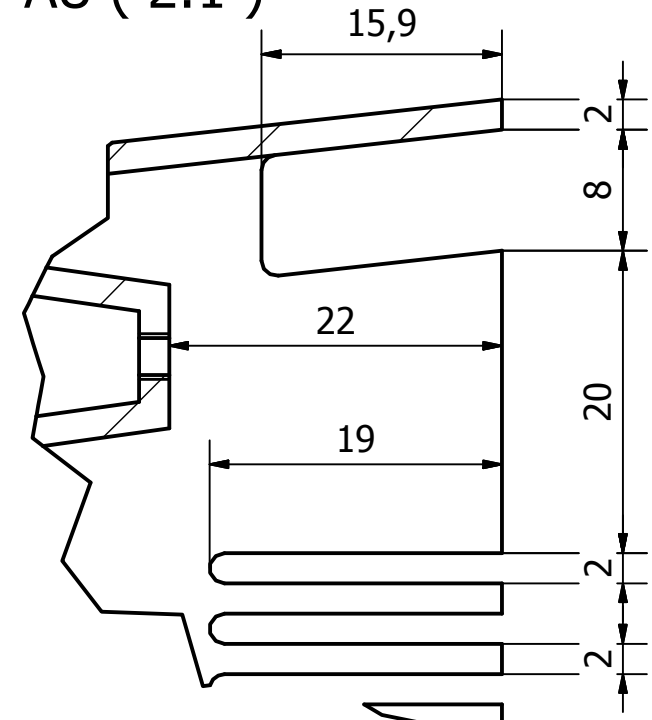
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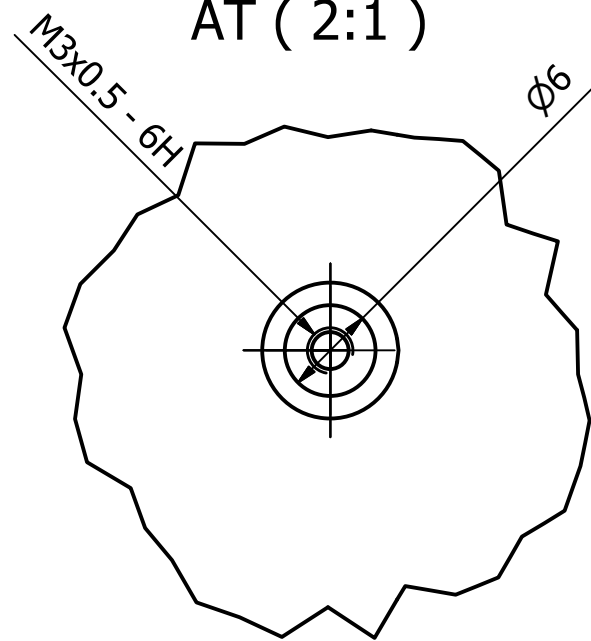
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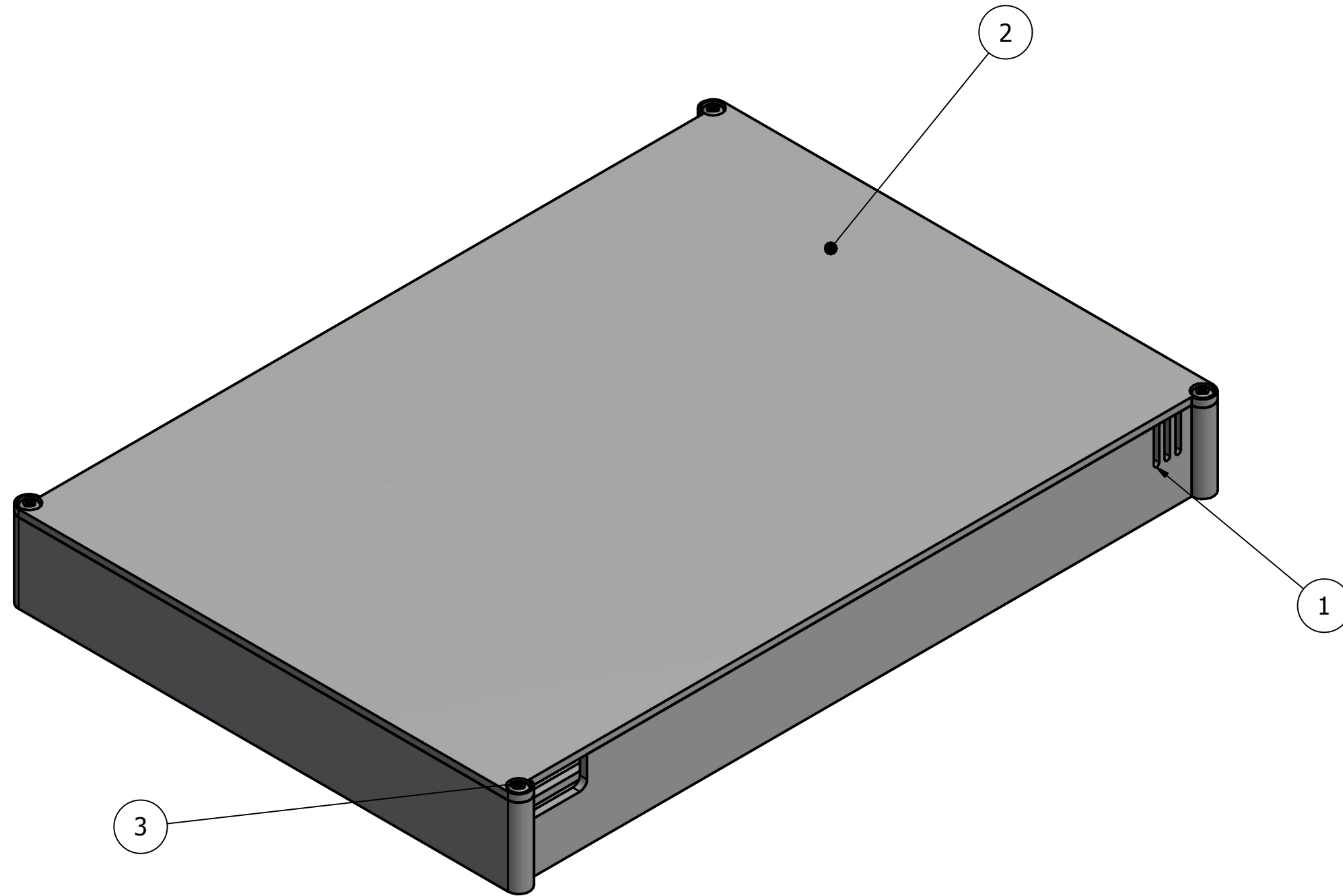
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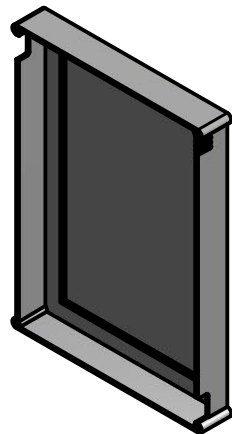
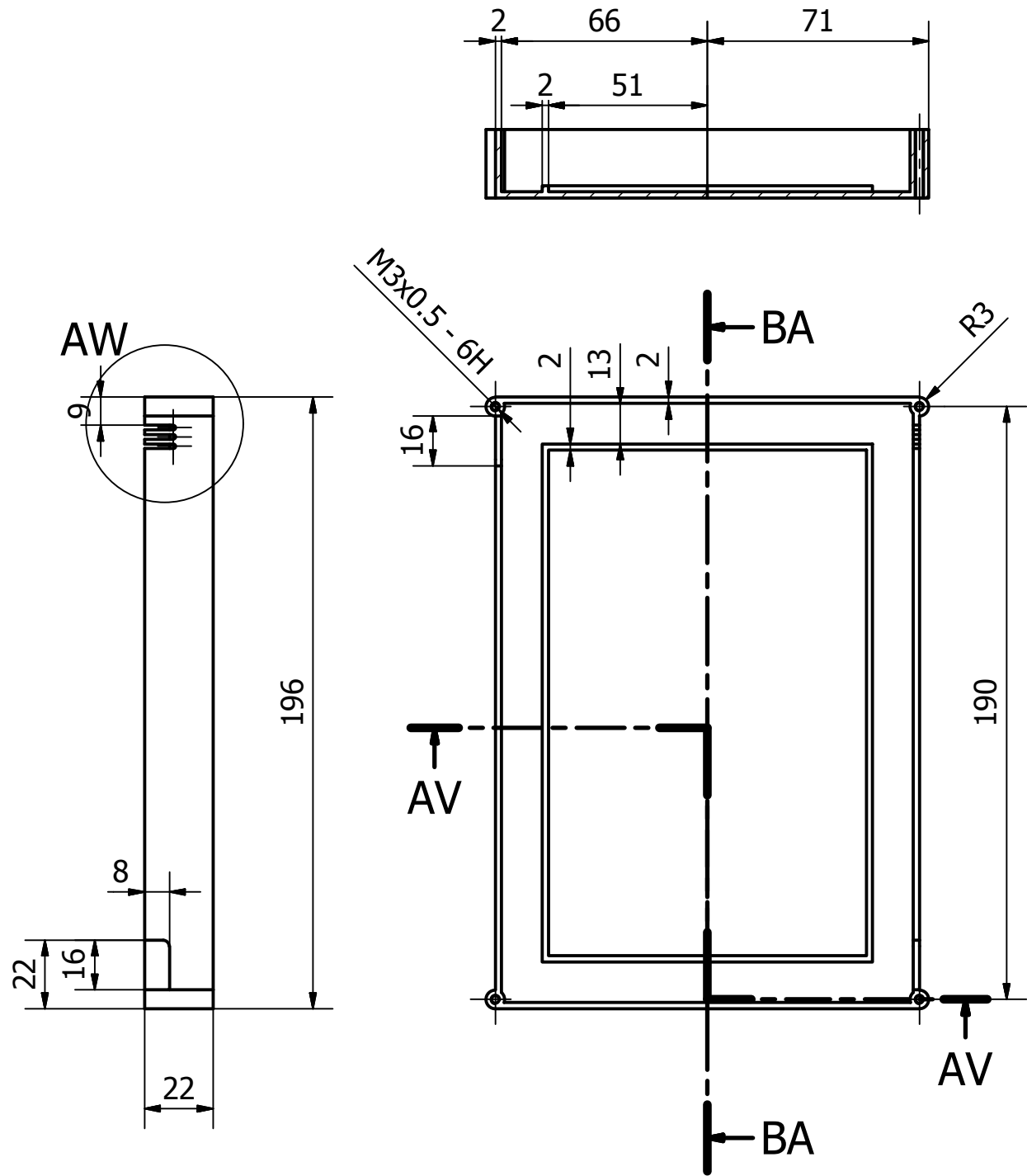
AT (2:1)



LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	9.01	Cubrecarcasa	Poliestireno
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CUBRECARCASAS			Nº de plano:
1:2				9.01 2/2
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	9.02.01	Carcasa circuito	ABS
2	1	9.02.02	Tapa carcasa circuito	ABS
3	4	Comercial	ISO H 7045 M 3 x 10	Acero inox -440 C
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CARCASA CIRCUITO			Nº de plano: 9.02
1:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



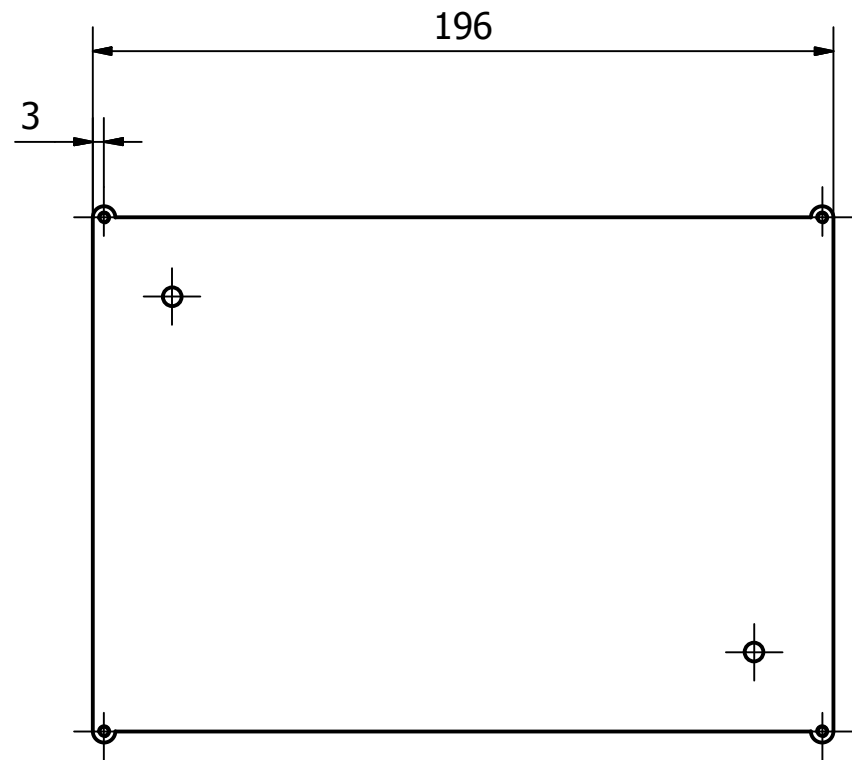
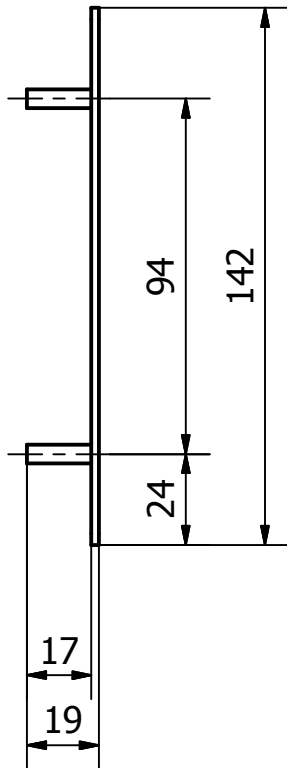
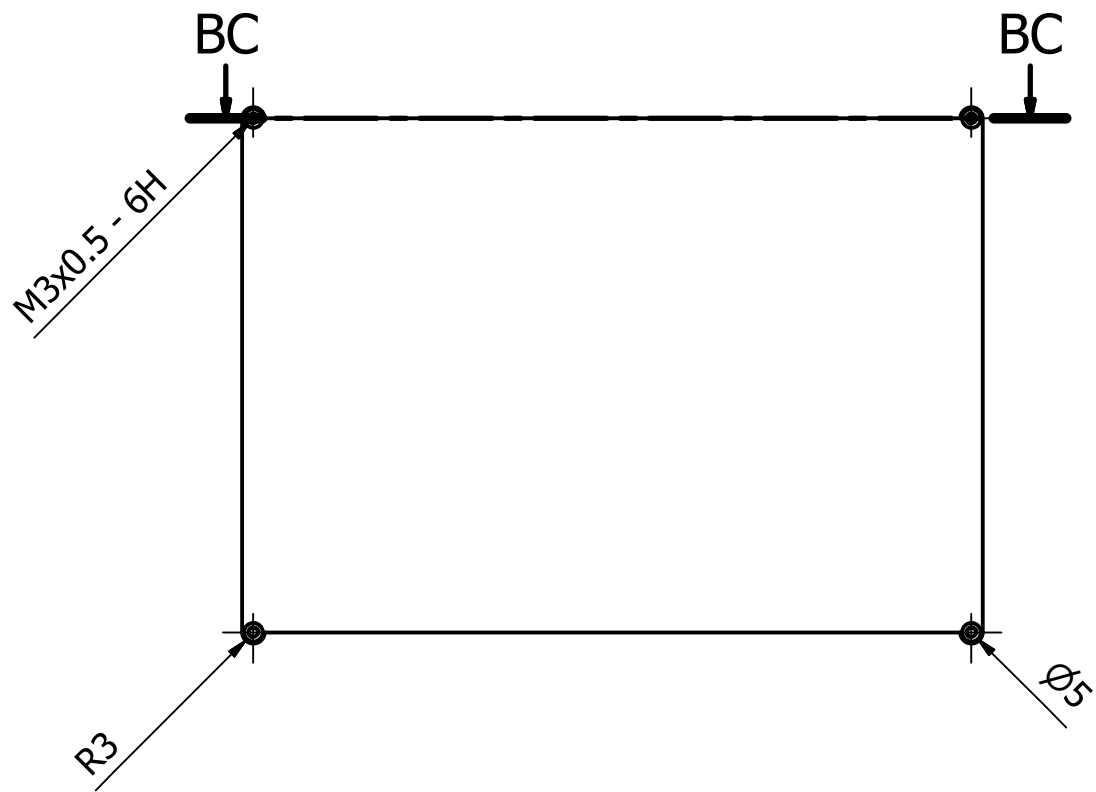
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BA-BA (1 : 2)

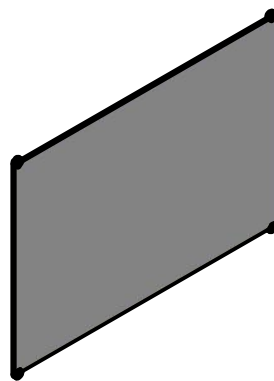
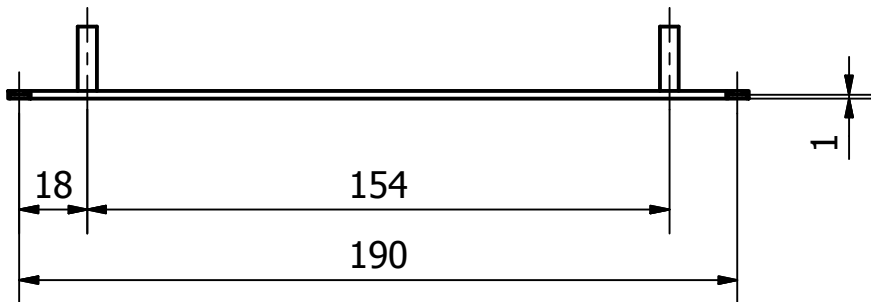
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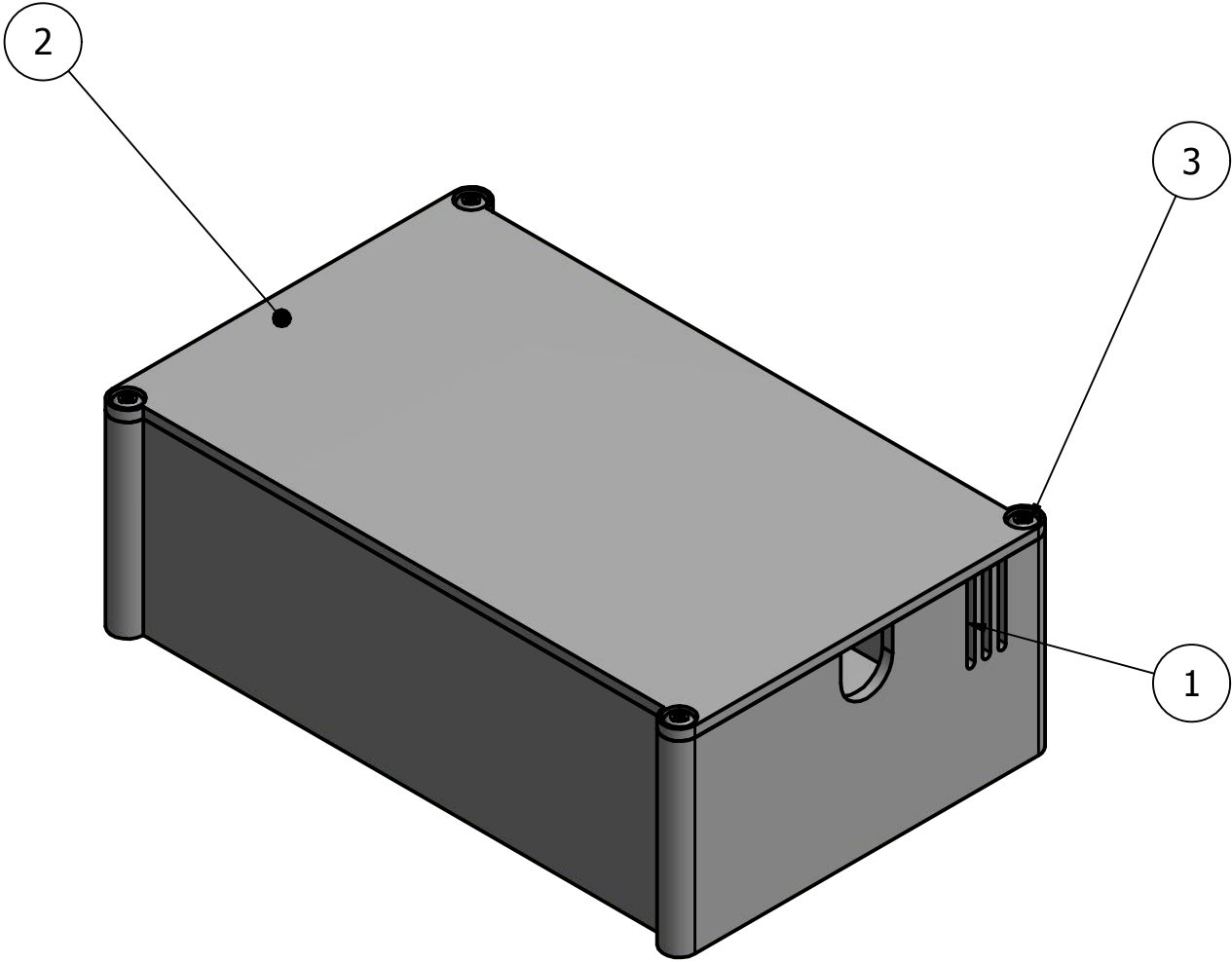
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
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1	1	9.02.01	Carcasa circuito	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CARCASA CIRCUITO			Nº de plano:
1:2				9.02.01
				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



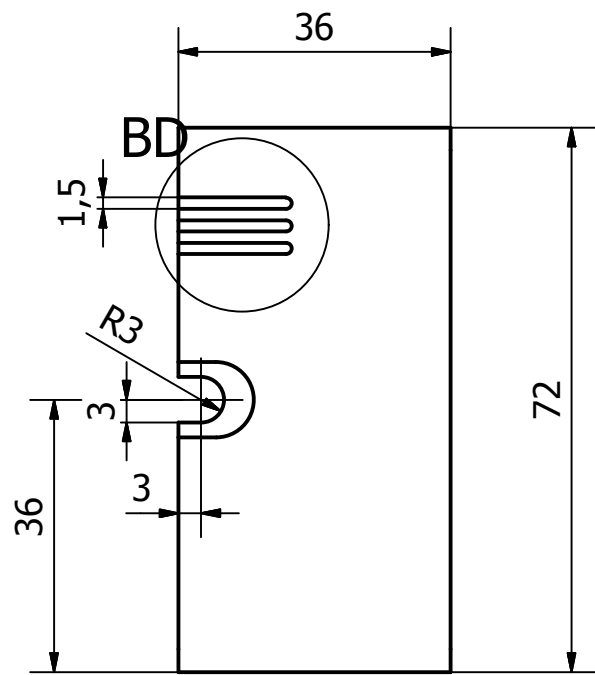
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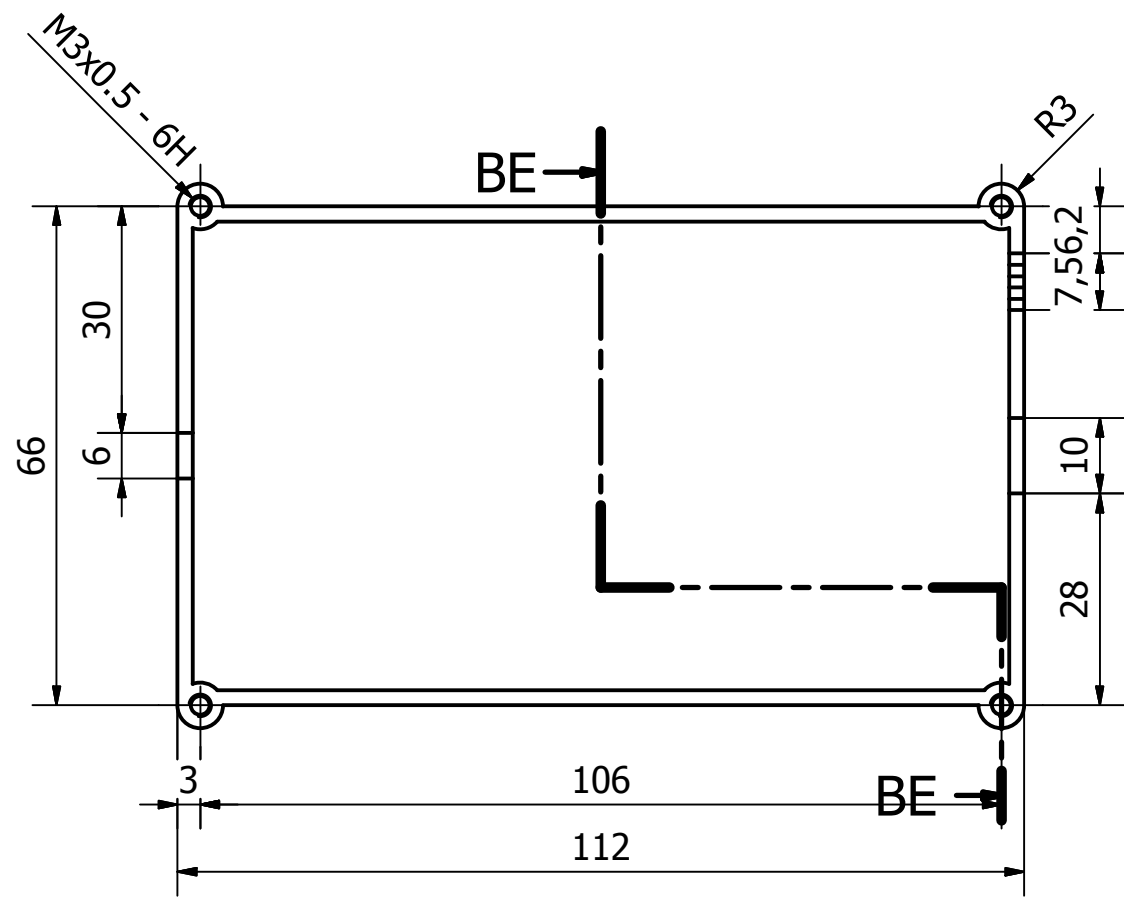
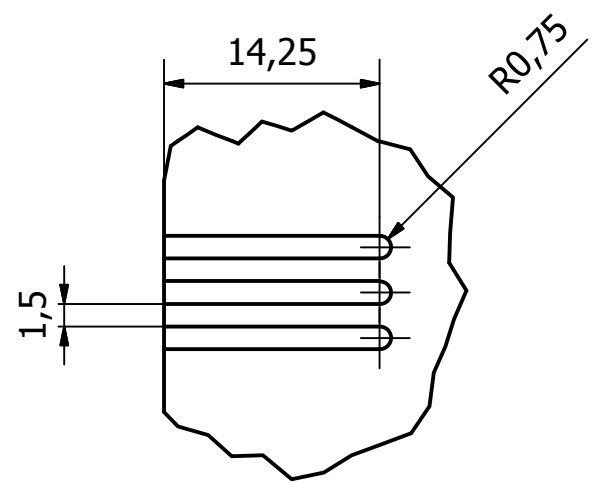
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
2	1	9.02.02	Tapa carcasa circuito	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	TAPA CARCASA CIRCUITO			Nº de plano: 9.02.02
1:2				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



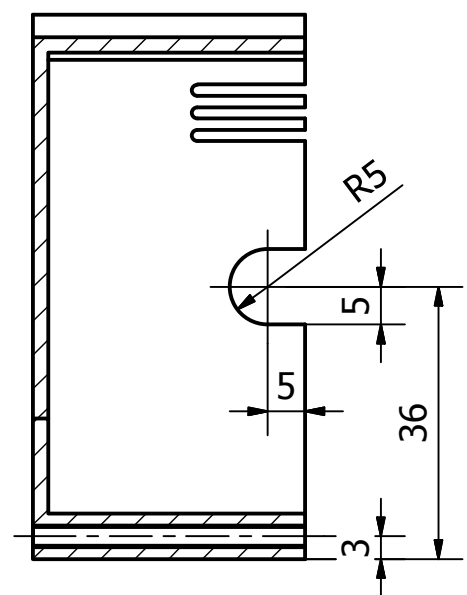
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ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	9.03.01	Carcasa fuente de alimentación	ABS
2	1	9.03.02	Tapa carcasa fuente de alimentación	ABS
3	4	Comercial	ISO 7035 H M3 x 10	Acero
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
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1:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



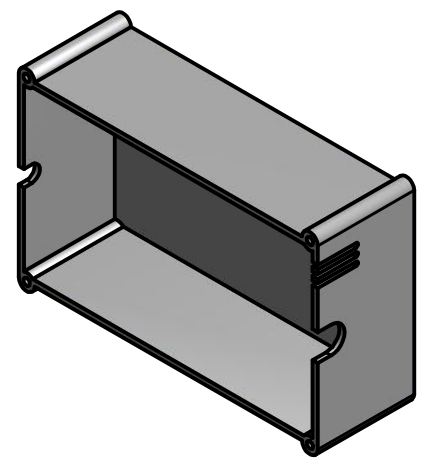
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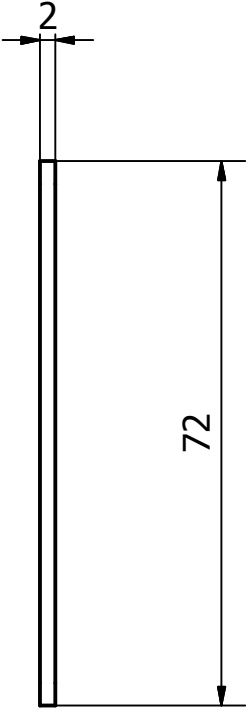
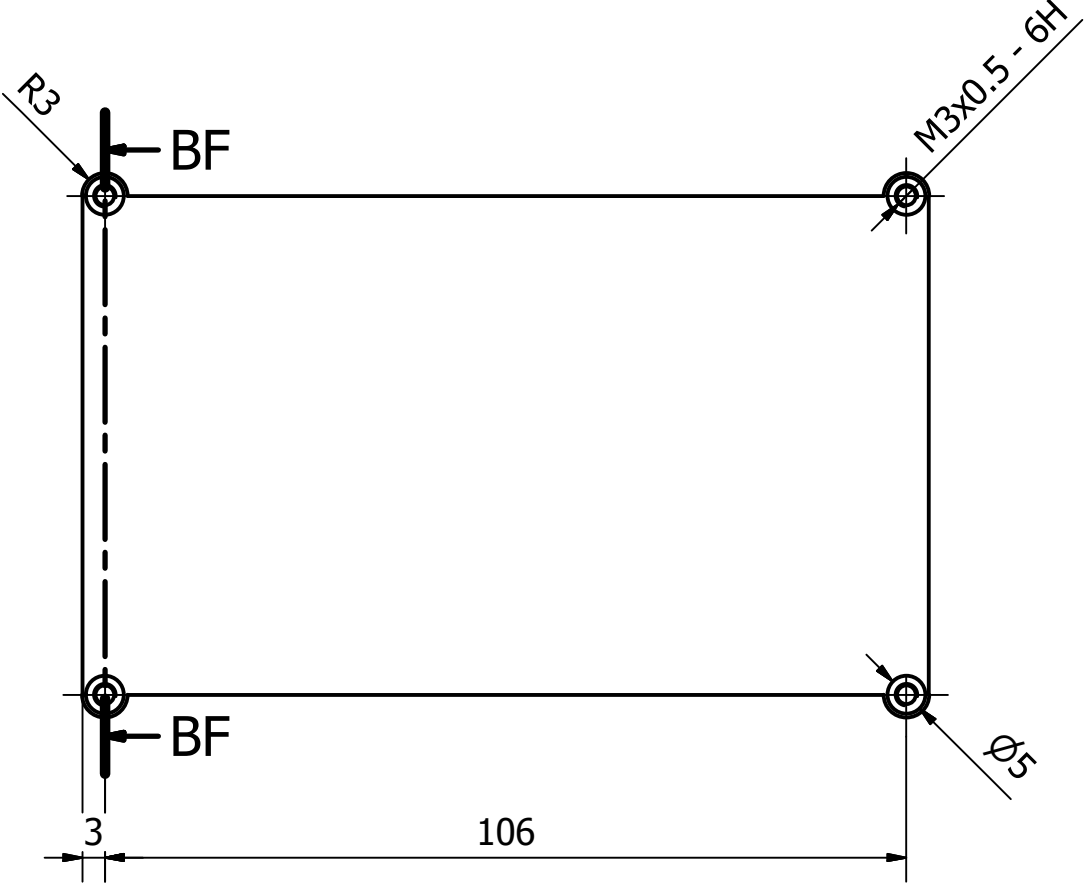
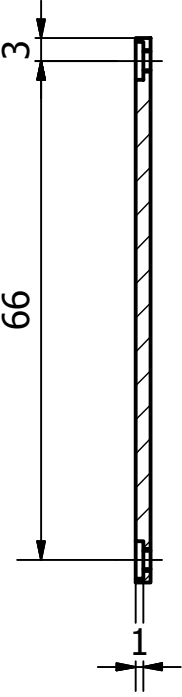


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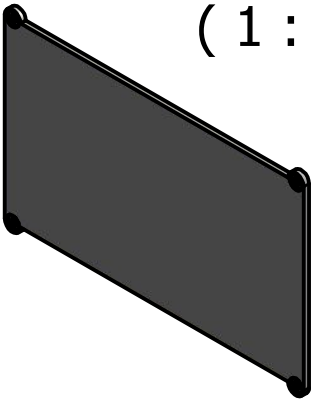


LISTA DE PIEZAS				
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	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	CARCASA FUENTE DE ALIMENTACIÓN			Nº de plano: 9.03.01
1:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012

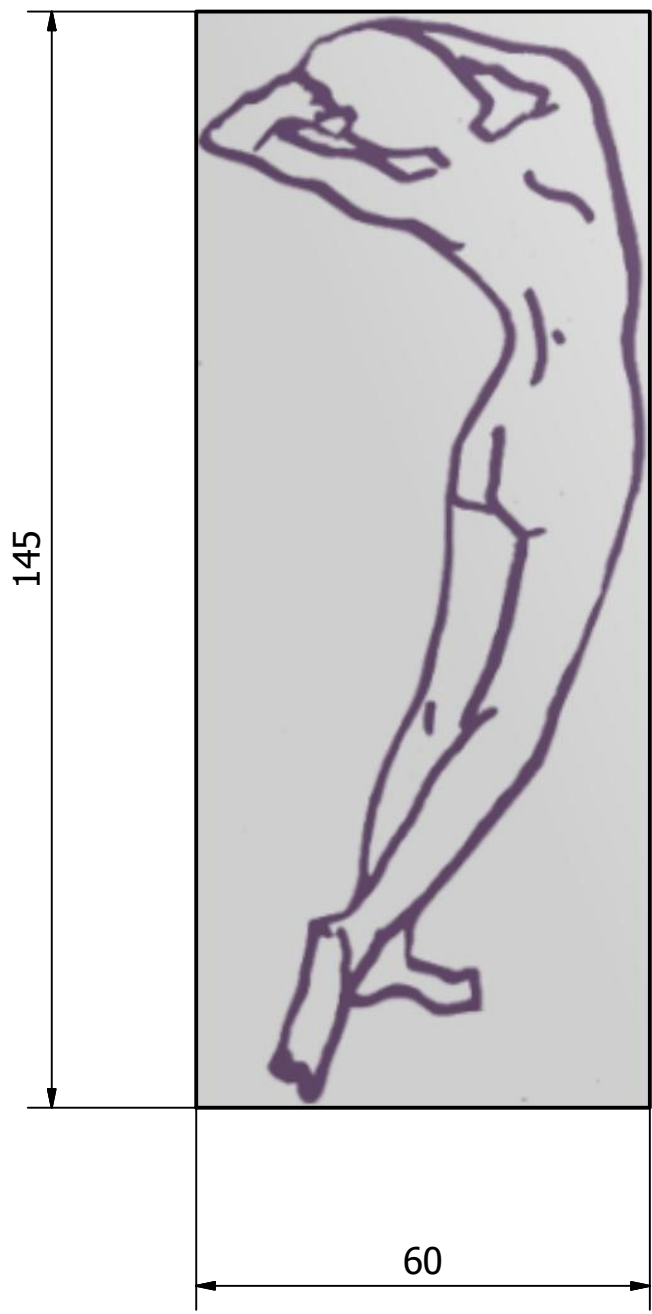
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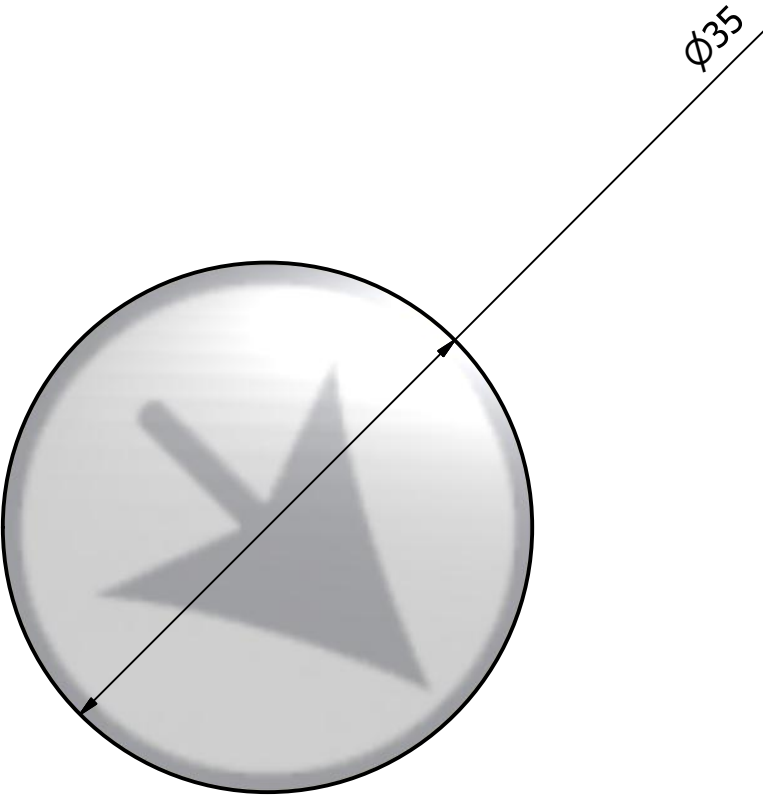
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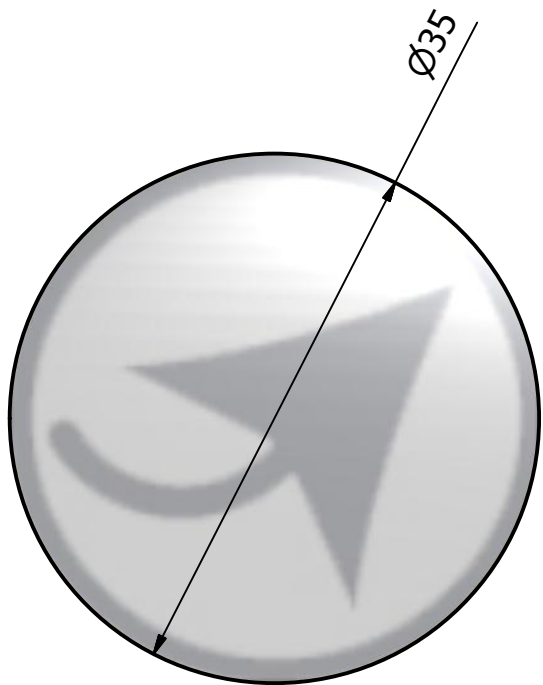
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
2	1	9.03.02	Tapa carcasa fuente alimentación	ABS
	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	TAPA CARCASA FUENTE DE ALIMENTACIÓN			Nº de plano: 9.03.02
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				Curso: 2011/2012



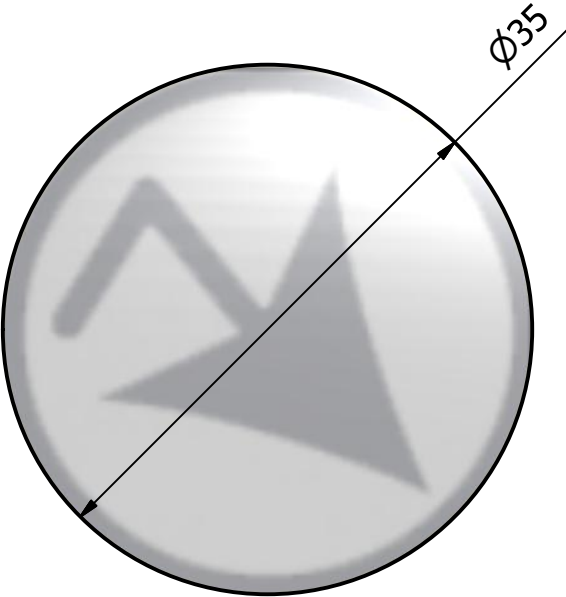
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
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	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SEÑALETICA SUELO			Nº de plano: 10.01
1:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



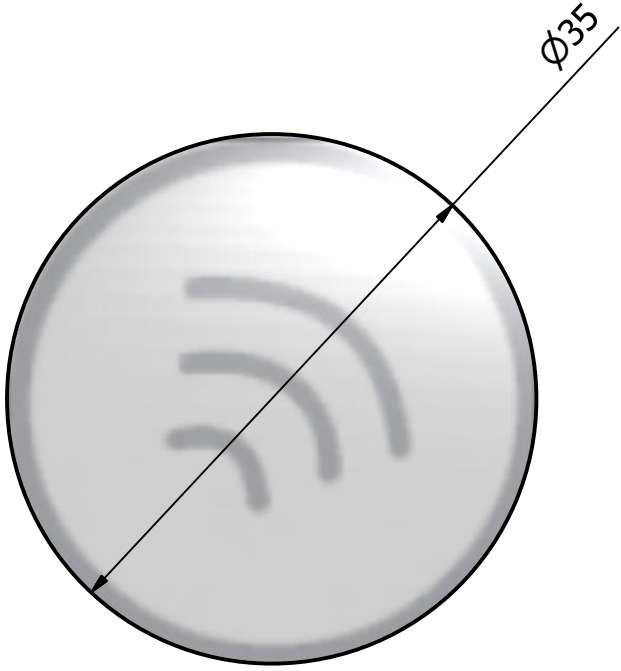
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ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SEÑALÉTICA ACARICIAR			Nº de plano: 10.02
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				Curso: 2011/2012



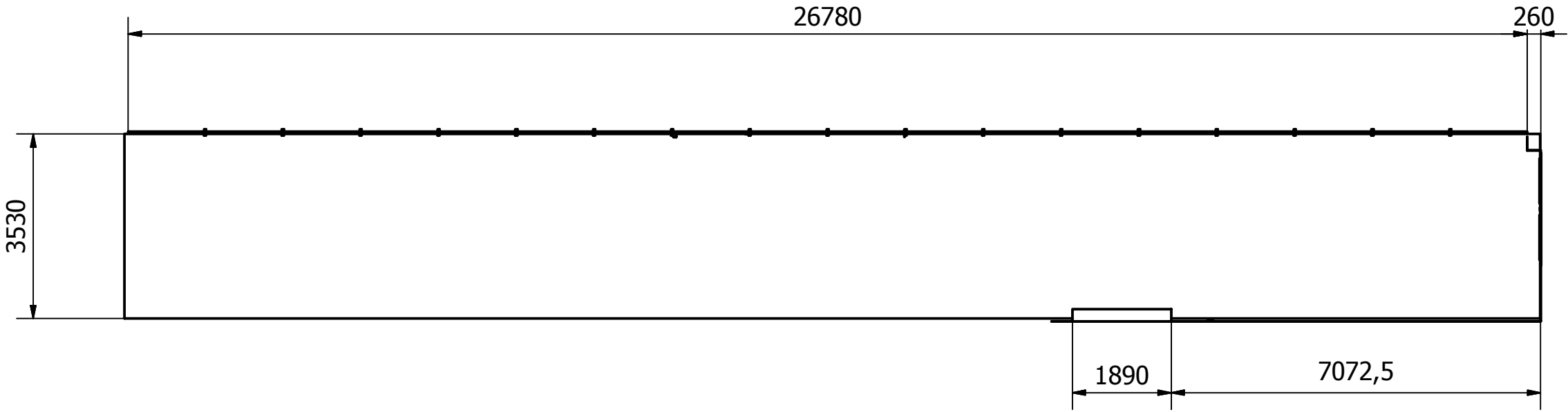
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ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
1	1	10.03	Señalética mover	Vinilo
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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SEÑALÉTICA MOVER			Nº de plano: 10.03
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



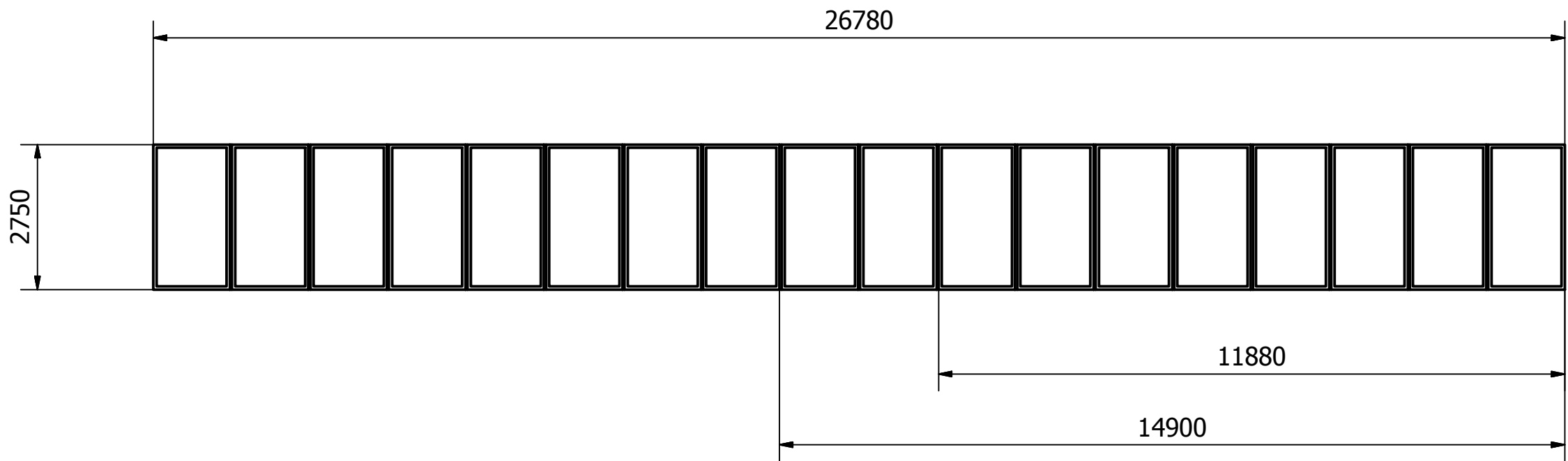
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SEÑALÉTICA GOLPEAR			Nº de plano: 10.04
2:1				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



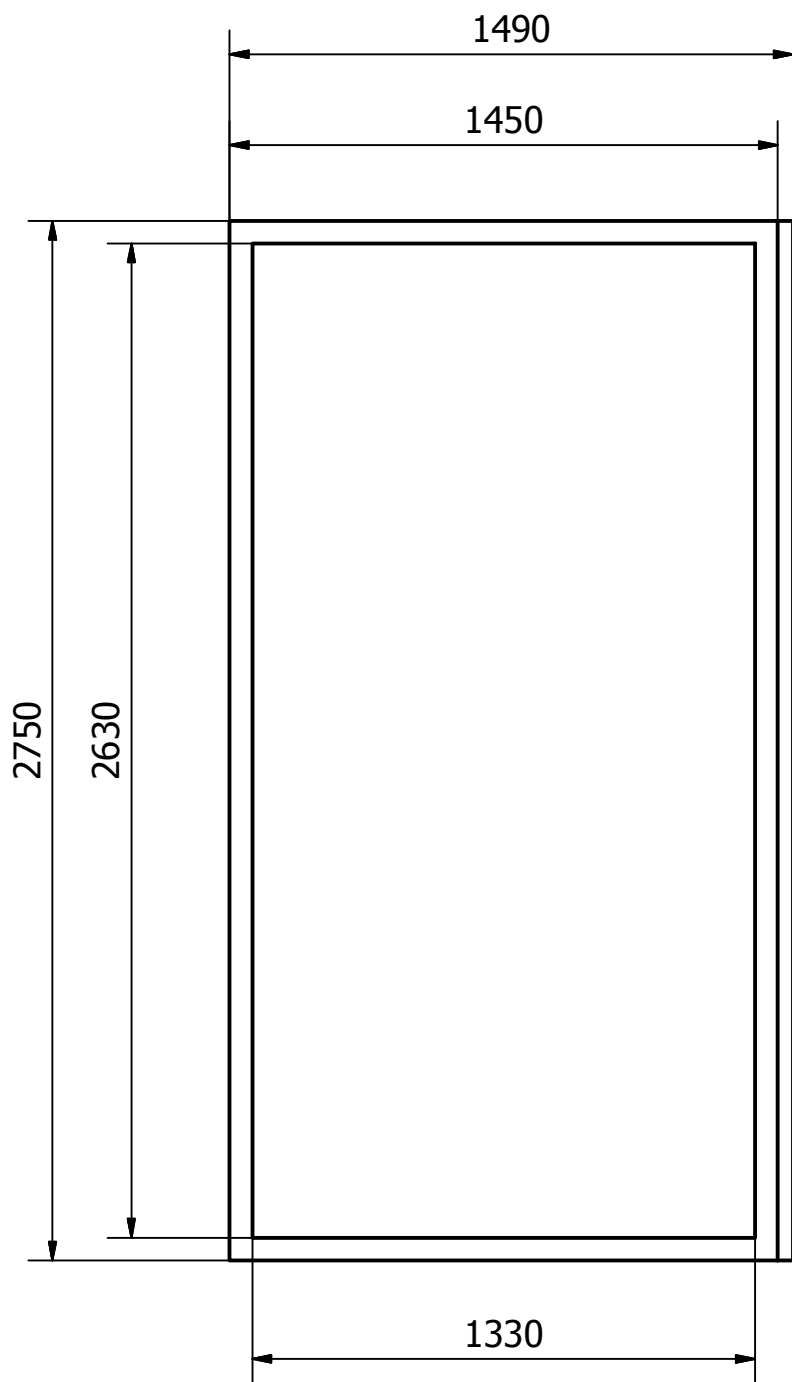
LISTA DE PIEZAS				
ELEMENTO	CTDAD	Nº DE PLANO	DESCRIPCIÓN	MATERIAL
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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	SEÑALÉTICA HABLAR			Nº de plano: 10.05
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				Curso: 2011/2012



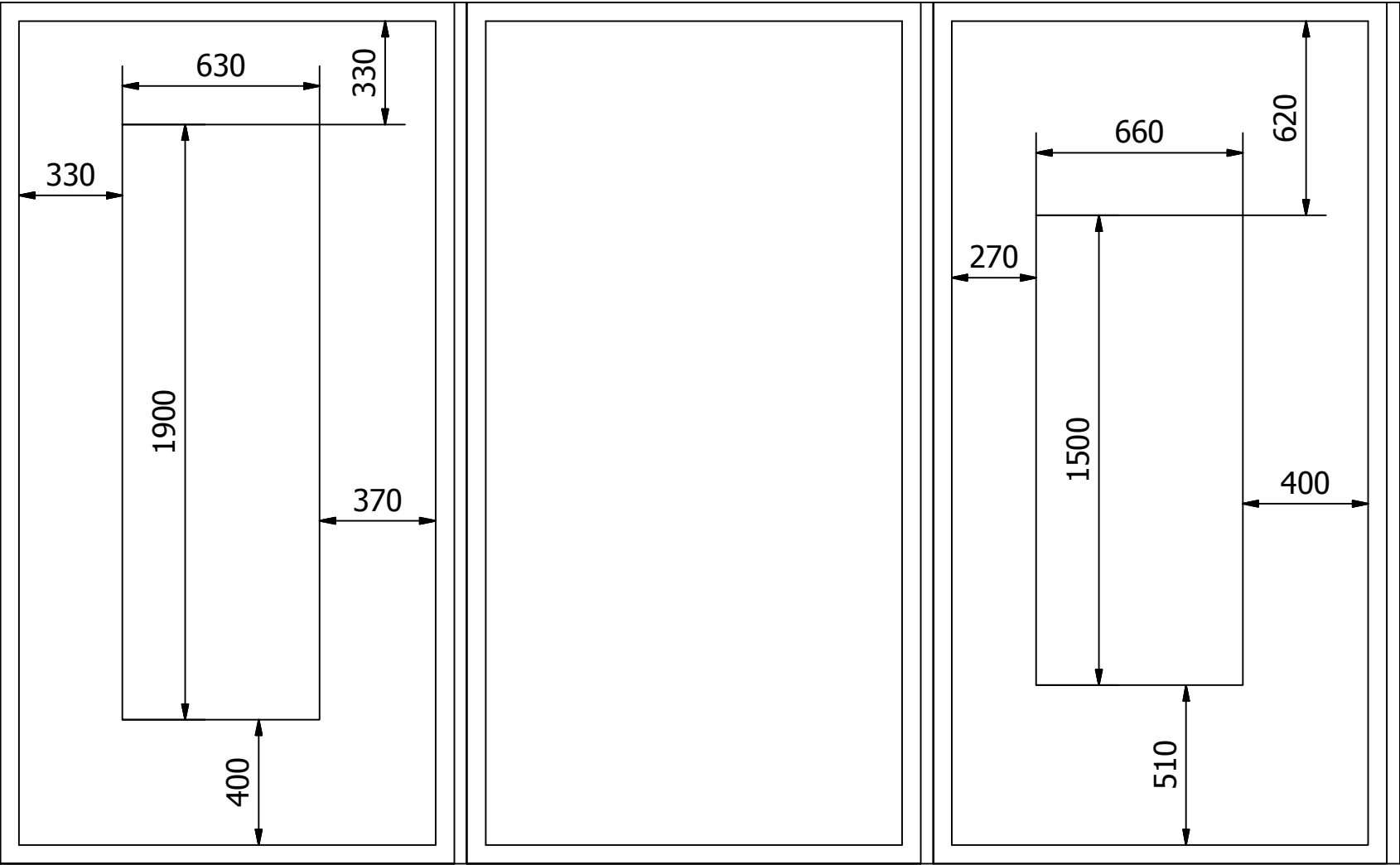
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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	ESPACIO GENERAL			Nº de plano: 1.00
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				Curso: 2011/2012



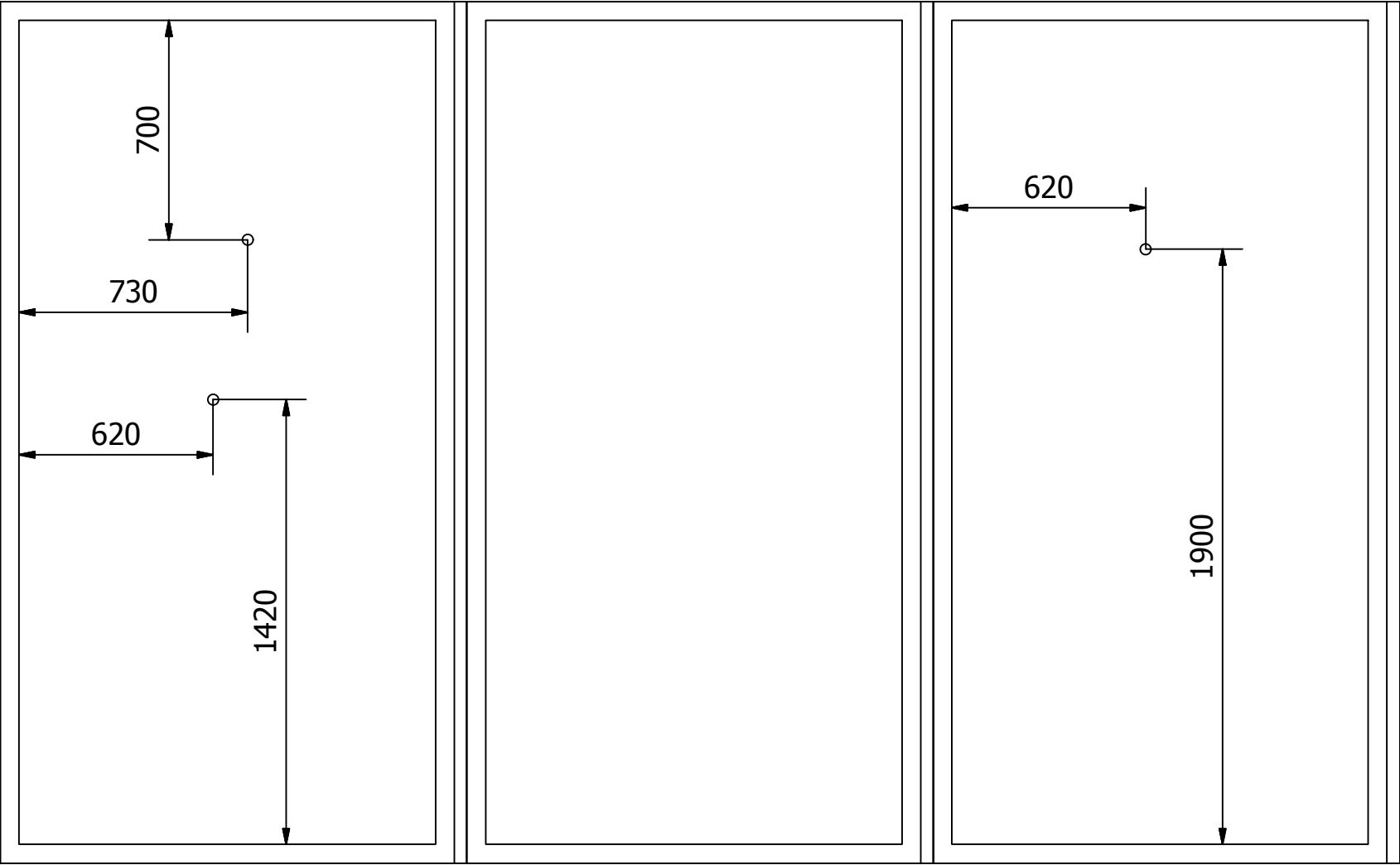
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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	VENTANALES			Nº de plano: 2.00
1:100				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	VENTANA			Nº de plano: 3.00
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



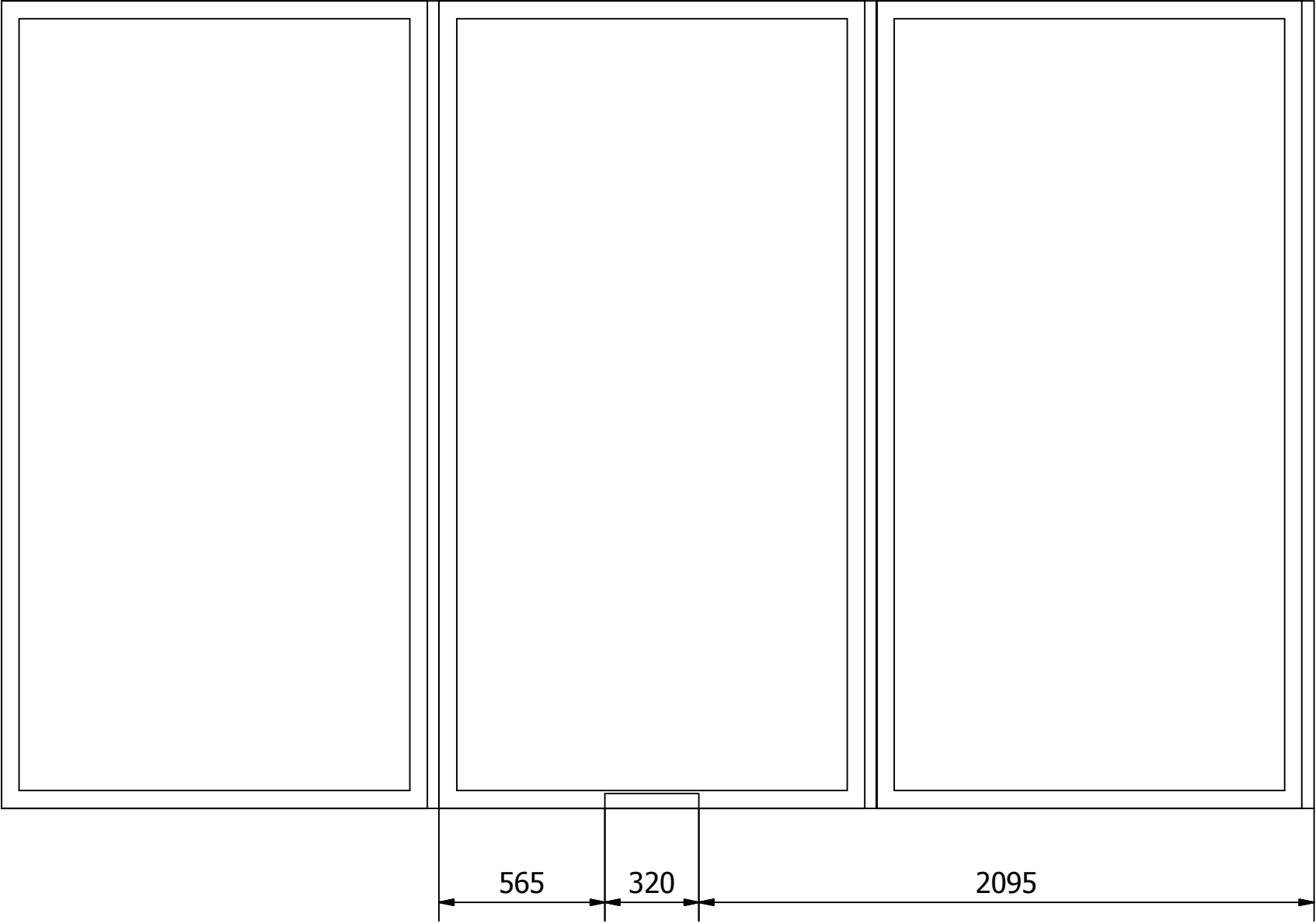
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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	COLOCACIÓN SILUETAS			Nº de plano: 4.00
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012



	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	COLOCACIÓN SENSORES DE MOVIMIENTO			Nº de plano: 5.00
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012

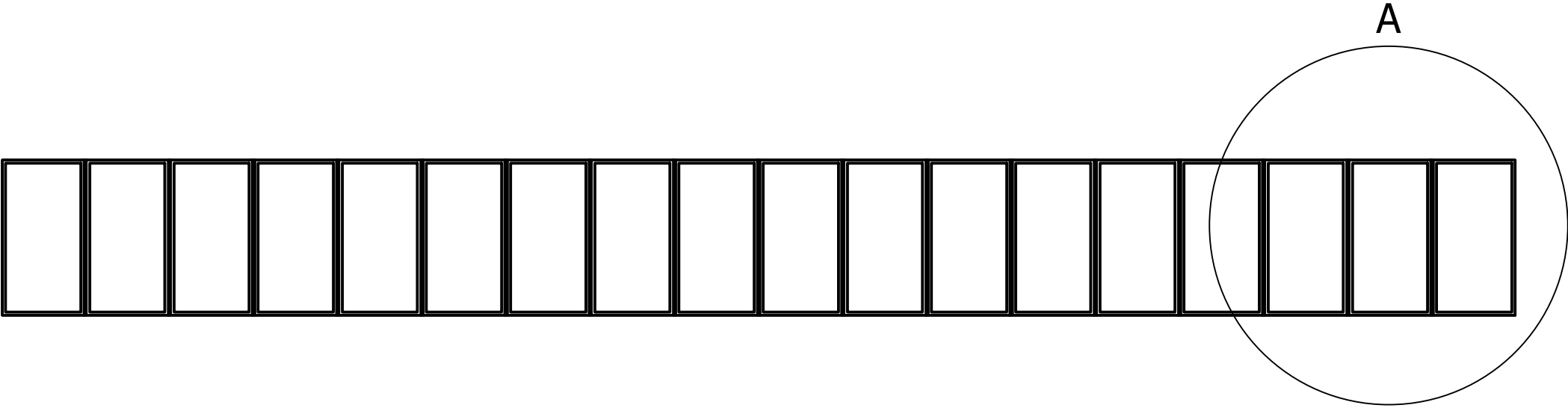


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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	COLOCACIÓN PÉNDULO			Nº de plano: 6.00
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012

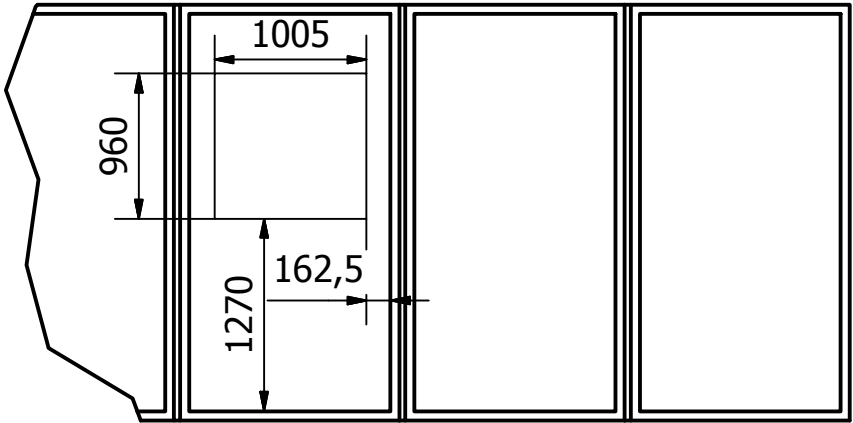


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Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	COLOCACIÓN CONJUNTO CARCASAS			Nº de plano: 7.00
1:20				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012





A (1 : 50)



	Fecha:	Nombre:	Firma:	ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA Y ARQUITECTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
Dibujado:	02/05/12	Marta Agusti		
Comprobado:				
Escala:	COLOCACIÓN TEXTO INFORMATIVO			Nº de plano: 8.00
1:100				Nº de alumno: 557030
				Curso: 2011/2012





FEATURES

- 3-axis sensing**
- Small, low profile package**
4 mm $\times$ 4 mm $\times$ 1.45 mm LFCSP
- Low power : 350 μ A (typical)**
- Single-supply operation: 1.8 V to 3.6 V**
- 10,000 g shock survival**
- Excellent temperature stability**
- BW adjustment with a single capacitor per axis**
- RoHS/WEEE lead-free compliant**

APPLICATIONS

- Cost sensitive, low power, motion- and tilt-sensing applications**
- Mobile devices**
- Gaming systems**
- Disk drive protection**
- Image stabilization**
- Sports and health devices**

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADXL335 is a small, thin, low power, complete 3-axis accelerometer with signal conditioned voltage outputs. The product measures acceleration with a minimum full-scale range of $\pm 3 g$. It can measure the static acceleration of gravity in tilt-sensing applications, as well as dynamic acceleration resulting from motion, shock, or vibration.

The user selects the bandwidth of the accelerometer using the C_X , C_Y , and C_Z capacitors at the X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} , and Z_{OUT} pins. Bandwidths can be selected to suit the application, with a range of 0.5 Hz to 1600 Hz for the X and Y axes, and a range of 0.5 Hz to 550 Hz for the Z axis.

The ADXL335 is available in a small, low profile, 4 mm $\times$ 4 mm $\times$ 1.45 mm, 16-lead, plastic lead frame chip scale package (LFCSP_LQ).

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

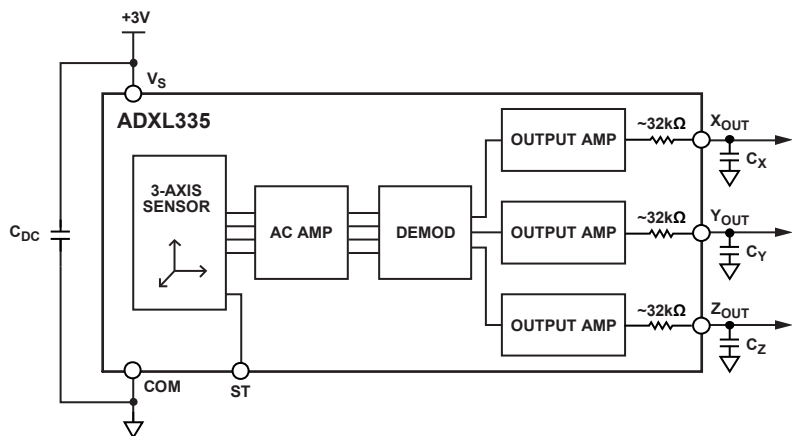


Figure 1.

Rev. B

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Features	1	Performance	10
Applications	1	Applications Information	11
General Description	1	Power Supply Decoupling	11
Functional Block Diagram	1	Setting the Bandwidth Using C_X , C_Y , and C_Z	11
Revision History	2	Self-Test	11
Specifications	3	Design Trade-Offs for Selecting Filter Characteristics: The Noise/BW Trade-Off	11
Absolute Maximum Ratings	4	Use with Operating Voltages Other Than 3 V	12
ESD Caution	4	Axes of Acceleration Sensitivity	12
Pin Configuration and Function Descriptions	5	Layout and Design Recommendations	13
Typical Performance Characteristics	6	Outline Dimensions	14
Theory of Operation	10	Ordering Guide	14
Mechanical Sensor	10		

REVISION HISTORY

1/10—Rev. A to Rev. B

Changes to Figure 21	9
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7/09—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Changes to Figure 22	9
Changes to Outline Dimensions	14

1/09—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$, $C_X = C_Y = C_Z = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, acceleration = 0 g, unless otherwise noted. All minimum and maximum specifications are guaranteed. Typical specifications are not guaranteed.

Table 1.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SENSOR INPUT	Each axis				
Measurement Range		± 3	± 3.6		g
Nonlinearity	% of full scale		± 0.3		%
Package Alignment Error			± 1		Degrees
Interaxis Alignment Error			± 0.1		Degrees
Cross-Axis Sensitivity ¹			± 1		%
SENSITIVITY (RATIOMETRIC) ²	Each axis				
Sensitivity at X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} , Z_{OUT}	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$	270	300	330	mV/g
Sensitivity Change Due to Temperature ³	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$		± 0.01		%/ $^\circ\text{C}$
ZERO g BIAS LEVEL (RATIOMETRIC)					
0 g Voltage at X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT}	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$	1.35	1.5	1.65	V
0 g Voltage at Z_{OUT}	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$	1.2	1.5	1.8	V
0 g Offset vs. Temperature			± 1		mg/ $^\circ\text{C}$
NOISE PERFORMANCE					
Noise Density X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT}			150		$\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ rms
Noise Density Z_{OUT}			300		$\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ rms
FREQUENCY RESPONSE ⁴					
Bandwidth X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} ⁵	No external filter		1600		Hz
Bandwidth Z_{OUT} ⁵	No external filter		550		Hz
R_{FILT} Tolerance			$32 \pm 15\%$		k Ω
Sensor Resonant Frequency			5.5		kHz
SELF-TEST ⁶					
Logic Input Low			+0.6		V
Logic Input High			+2.4		V
ST Actuation Current			+60		μA
Output Change at X_{OUT}	Self-Test 0 to Self-Test 1	-150	-325	-600	mV
Output Change at Y_{OUT}	Self-Test 0 to Self-Test 1	+150	+325	+600	mV
Output Change at Z_{OUT}	Self-Test 0 to Self-Test 1	+150	+550	+1000	mV
OUTPUT AMPLIFIER					
Output Swing Low	No load		0.1		V
Output Swing High	No load		2.8		V
POWER SUPPLY					
Operating Voltage Range		1.8		3.6	V
Supply Current	$V_S = 3\text{ V}$		350		μA
Turn-On Time ⁷	No external filter		1		ms
TEMPERATURE					
Operating Temperature Range		-40		+85	$^\circ\text{C}$

¹ Defined as coupling between any two axes.

² Sensitivity is essentially ratiometric to V_S .

³ Defined as the output change from ambient-to-maximum temperature or ambient-to-minimum temperature.

⁴ Actual frequency response controlled by user-supplied external filter capacitors (C_X , C_Y , C_Z).

⁵ Bandwidth with external capacitors = $1/(2 \times \pi \times 32\text{ k}\Omega \times C)$. For C_X , $C_Y = 0.003\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, bandwidth = 1.6 kHz. For $C_Z = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, bandwidth = 500 Hz. For C_X , C_Y , $C_Z = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, bandwidth = 0.5 Hz.

⁶ Self-test response changes cubically with V_S .

⁷ Turn-on time is dependent on C_X , C_Y , C_Z and is approximately $160 \times C_X$ or C_Y or $C_Z + 1\text{ ms}$, where C_X , C_Y , C_Z are in microfarads (μF).

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
Acceleration (Any Axis, Unpowered)	10,000 <i>g</i>
Acceleration (Any Axis, Powered)	10,000 <i>g</i>
V _S	–0.3 V to +3.6 V
All Other Pins	(COM – 0.3 V) to (V _S + 0.3 V)
Output Short-Circuit Duration (Any Pin to Common)	Indefinite
Temperature Range (Powered)	–55°C to +125°C
Temperature Range (Storage)	–65°C to +150°C

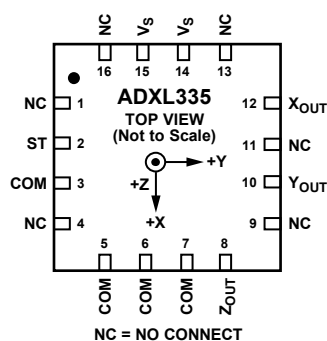
Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



NOTES
1. EXPOSED PAD IS NOT INTERNALLY CONNECTED BUT SHOULD BE SOLDERED FOR MECHANICAL INTEGRITY.

077008-003

Figure 2. Pin Configuration

Table 3. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	NC	No Connect. ¹
2	ST	Self-Test.
3	COM	Common.
4	NC	No Connect. ¹
5	COM	Common.
6	COM	Common.
7	COM	Common.
8	Z _{OUT}	Z Channel Output.
9	NC	No Connect. ¹
10	Y _{OUT}	Y Channel Output.
11	NC	No Connect. ¹
12	X _{OUT}	X Channel Output.
13	NC	No Connect. ¹
14	V _S	Supply Voltage (1.8 V to 3.6 V).
15	V _S	Supply Voltage (1.8 V to 3.6 V).
16	NC	No Connect. ¹
EP	Exposed Pad	Not internally connected. Solder for mechanical integrity.

¹ NC pins are not internally connected and can be tied to COM pins, unless otherwise noted.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

N > 1000 for all typical performance plots, unless otherwise noted.

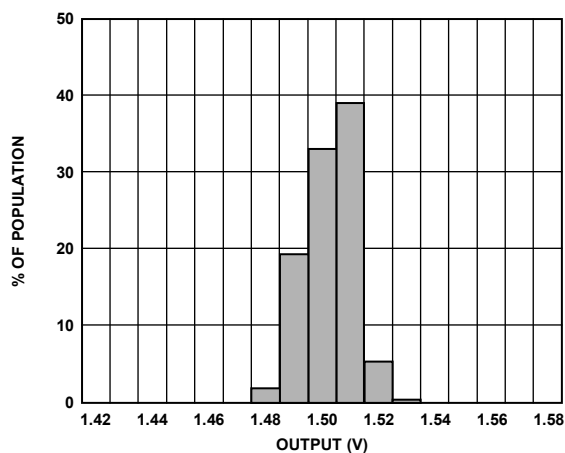


Figure 3. X-Axis Zero g Bias at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

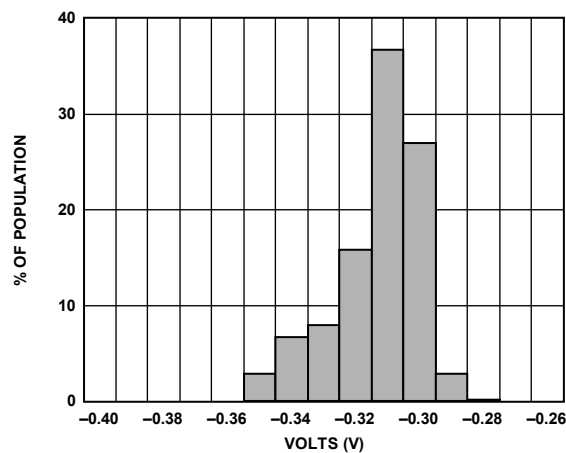


Figure 6. X-Axis Self-Test Response at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

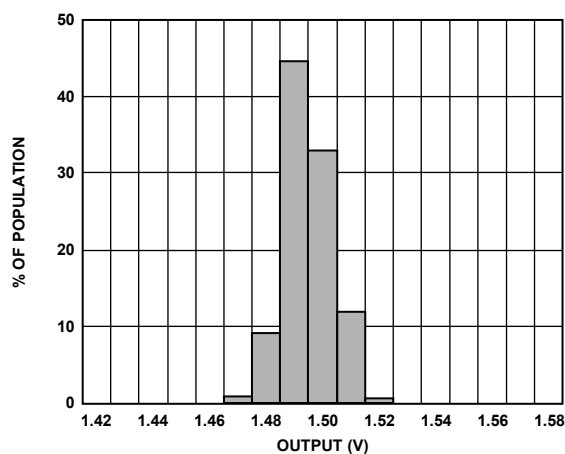


Figure 4. Y-Axis Zero g Bias at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

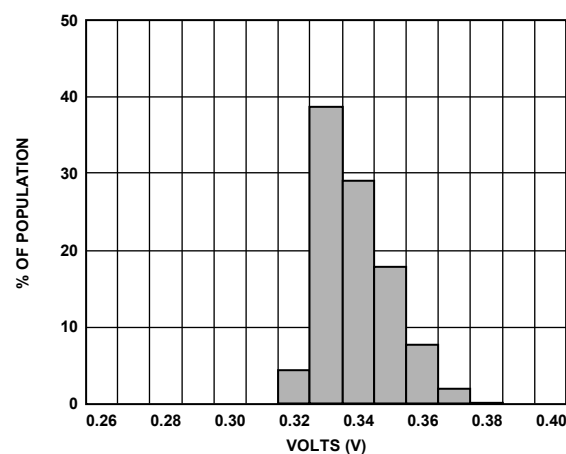


Figure 7. Y-Axis Self-Test Response at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

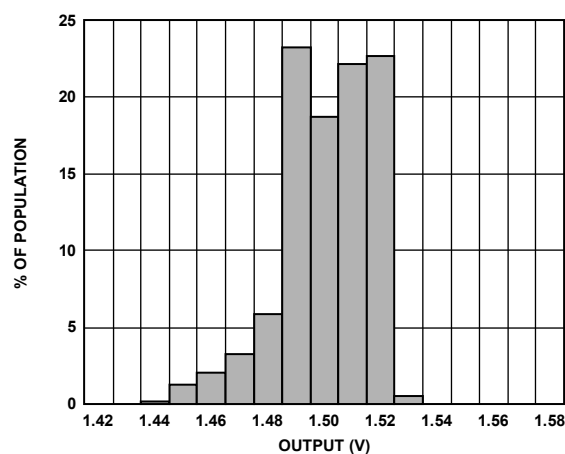


Figure 5. Z-Axis Zero g Bias at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

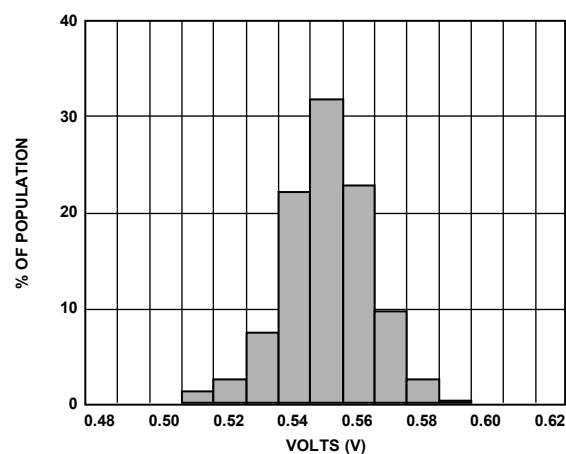


Figure 8. Z-Axis Self-Test Response at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

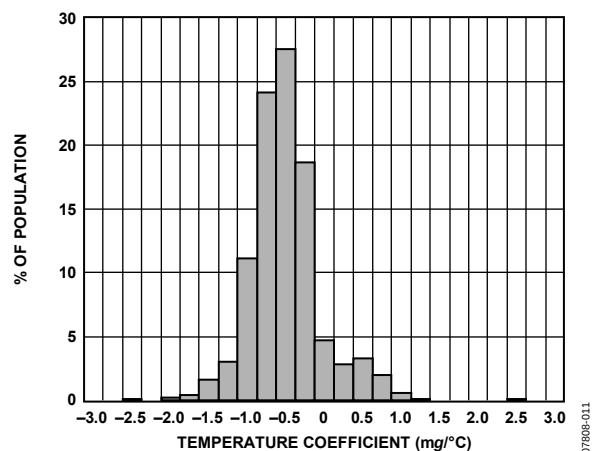


Figure 9. X-Axis Zero g Bias Temperature Coefficient, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

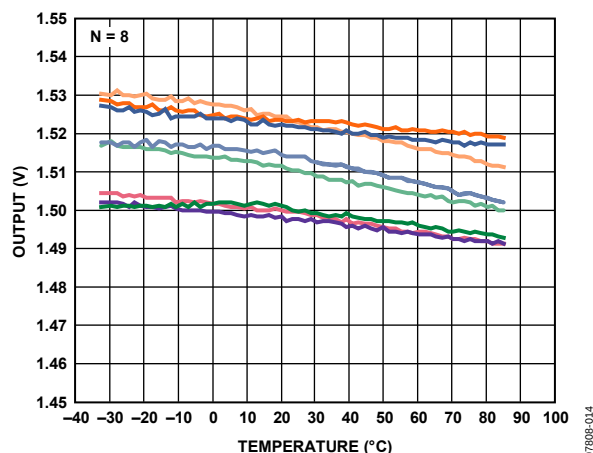


Figure 12. X-Axis Zero g Bias vs. Temperature—
Eight Parts Soldered to PCB

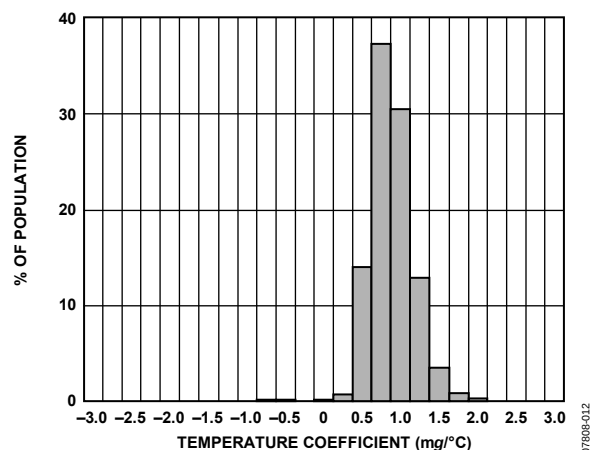


Figure 10. Y-Axis Zero g Bias Temperature Coefficient, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

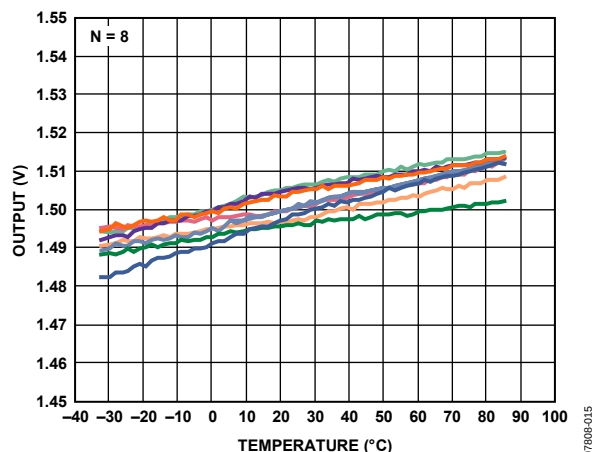


Figure 13. Y-Axis Zero g Bias vs. Temperature—
Eight Parts Soldered to PCB

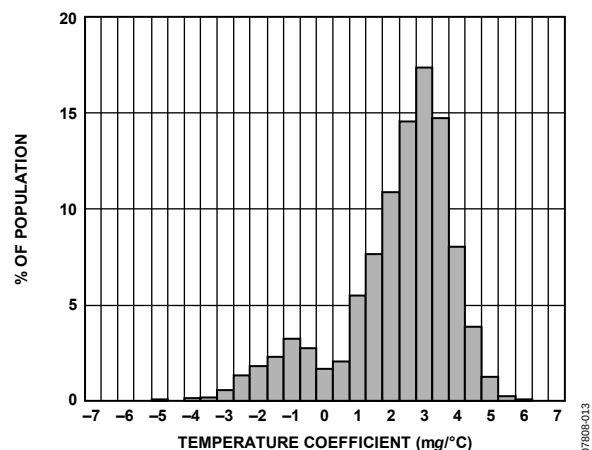


Figure 11. Z-Axis Zero g Bias Temperature Coefficient, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

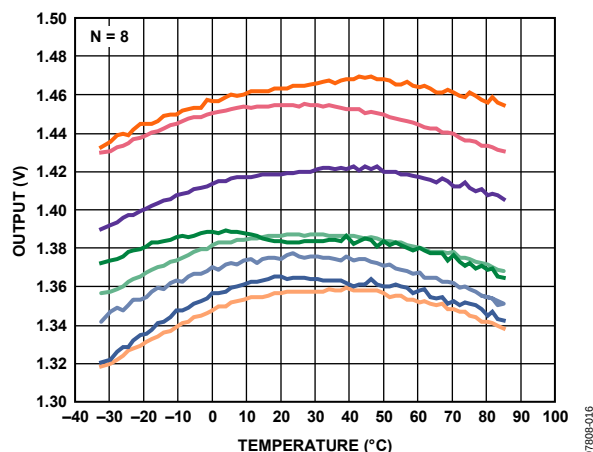


Figure 14. Z-Axis Zero g Bias vs. Temperature—
Eight Parts Soldered to PCB

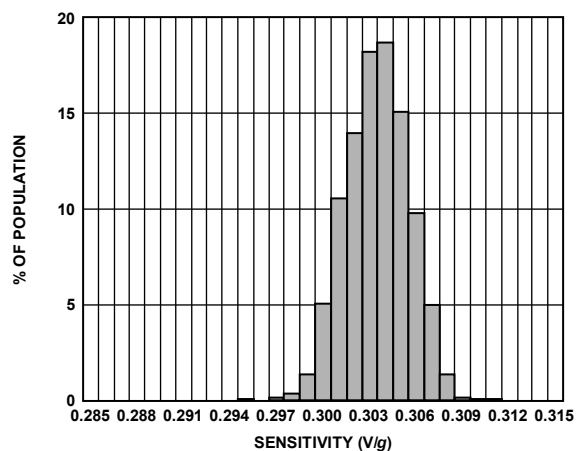


Figure 15. X-Axis Sensitivity at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

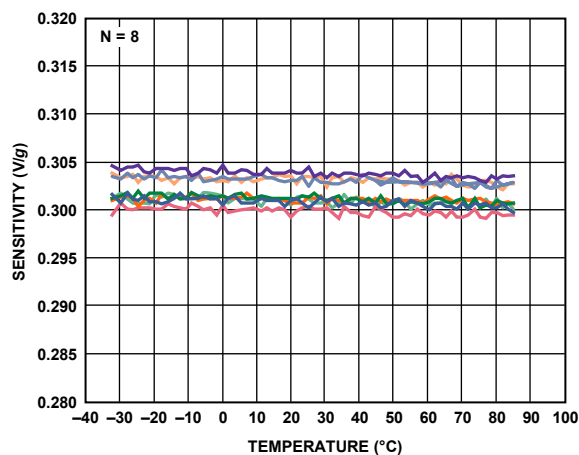


Figure 18. X-Axis Sensitivity vs. Temperature—
Eight Parts Soldered to PCB, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

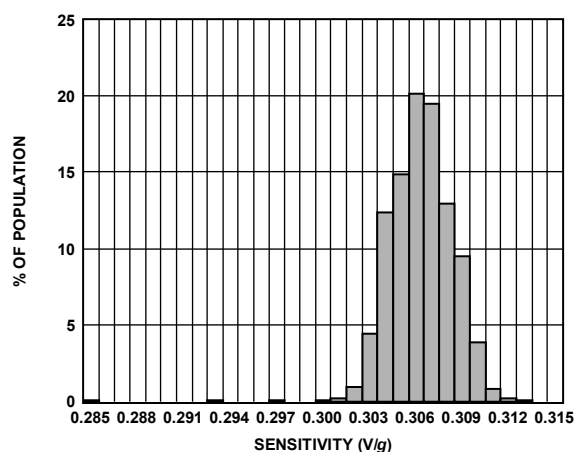


Figure 16. Y-Axis Sensitivity at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

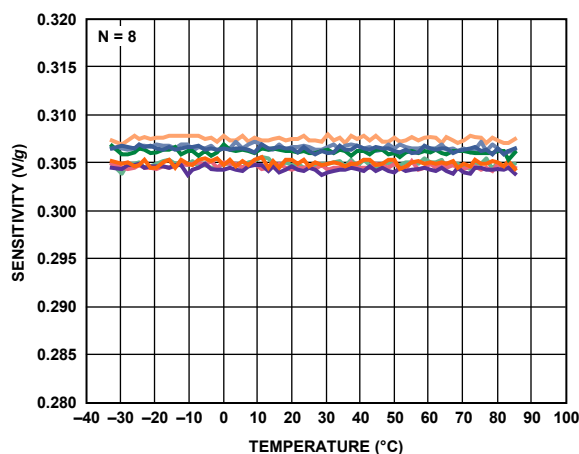


Figure 19. Y-Axis Sensitivity vs. Temperature—
Eight Parts Soldered to PCB, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

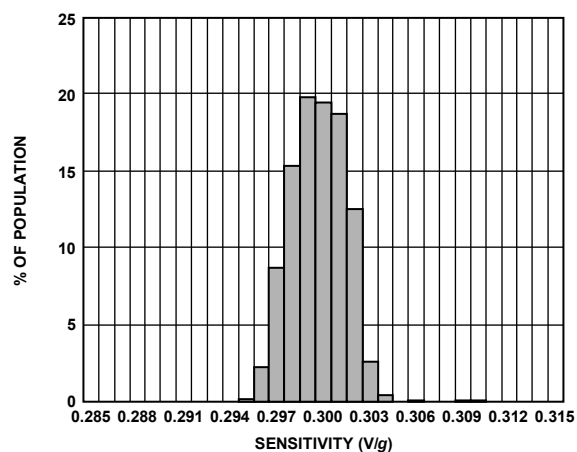


Figure 17. Z-Axis Sensitivity at 25°C, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

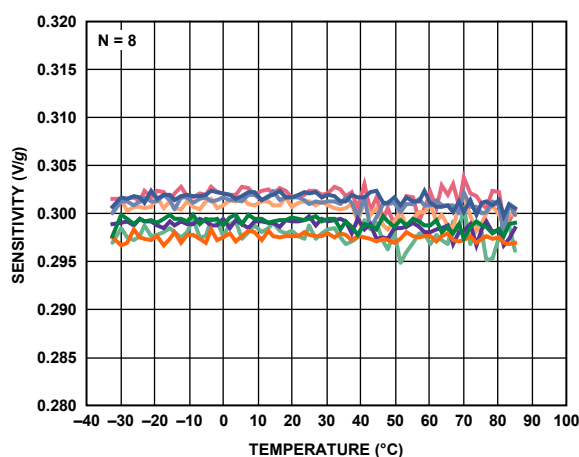


Figure 20. Z-Axis Sensitivity vs. Temperature—
Eight Parts Soldered to PCB, $V_S = 3\text{ V}$

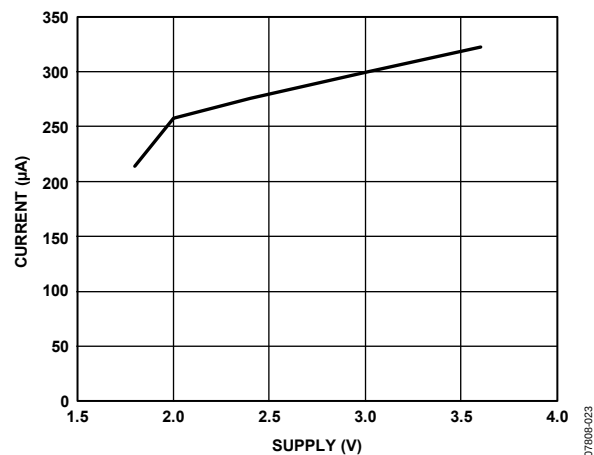


Figure 21. Typical Current Consumption vs. Supply Voltage

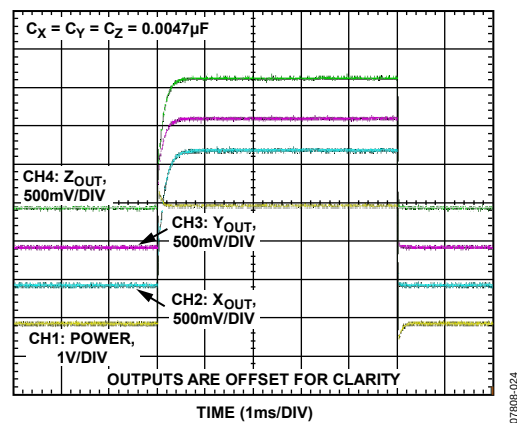


Figure 22. Typical Turn-On Time, $V_S = 3V$

THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADXL335 is a complete 3-axis acceleration measurement system. The ADXL335 has a measurement range of ± 3 g minimum. It contains a polysilicon surface-micromachined sensor and signal conditioning circuitry to implement an open-loop acceleration measurement architecture. The output signals are analog voltages that are proportional to acceleration. The accelerometer can measure the static acceleration of gravity in tilt-sensing applications as well as dynamic acceleration resulting from motion, shock, or vibration.

The sensor is a polysilicon surface-micromachined structure built on top of a silicon wafer. Polysilicon springs suspend the structure over the surface of the wafer and provide a resistance against acceleration forces. Deflection of the structure is measured using a differential capacitor that consists of independent fixed plates and plates attached to the moving mass. The fixed plates are driven by 180° out-of-phase square waves. Acceleration deflects the moving mass and unbalances the differential capacitor resulting in a sensor output whose amplitude is proportional to acceleration. Phase-sensitive demodulation techniques are then used to determine the magnitude and direction of the acceleration.

The demodulator output is amplified and brought off-chip through a $32\text{ k}\Omega$ resistor. The user then sets the signal bandwidth of the device by adding a capacitor. This filtering improves measurement resolution and helps prevent aliasing.

MECHANICAL SENSOR

The ADXL335 uses a single structure for sensing the X, Y, and Z axes. As a result, the three axes' sense directions are highly orthogonal and have little cross-axis sensitivity. Mechanical misalignment of the sensor die to the package is the chief source of cross-axis sensitivity. Mechanical misalignment can, of course, be calibrated out at the system level.

PERFORMANCE

Rather than using additional temperature compensation circuitry, innovative design techniques ensure that high performance is built in to the ADXL335. As a result, there is no quantization error or nonmonotonic behavior, and temperature hysteresis is very low (typically less than 3 mg over the -25°C to $+70^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range).

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

POWER SUPPLY DECOUPLING

For most applications, a single 0.1 μF capacitor, C_{DC} , placed close to the ADXL335 supply pins adequately decouples the accelerometer from noise on the power supply. However, in applications where noise is present at the 50 kHz internal clock frequency (or any harmonic thereof), additional care in power supply bypassing is required because this noise can cause errors in acceleration measurement.

If additional decoupling is needed, a 100 Ω (or smaller) resistor or ferrite bead can be inserted in the supply line. Additionally, a larger bulk bypass capacitor (1 μF or greater) can be added in parallel to C_{DC} . Ensure that the connection from the ADXL335 ground to the power supply ground is low impedance because noise transmitted through ground has a similar effect to noise transmitted through V_{S} .

SETTING THE BANDWIDTH USING C_{X} , C_{Y} , AND C_{Z}

The ADXL335 has provisions for band limiting the X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} , and Z_{OUT} pins. Capacitors must be added at these pins to implement low-pass filtering for antialiasing and noise reduction. The equation for the 3 dB bandwidth is

$$F_{-3\text{ dB}} = 1/(2\pi(32\text{ k}\Omega) \times C_{(\text{X}, \text{Y}, \text{Z})})$$

or more simply

$$F_{-3\text{ dB}} = 5\text{ }\mu\text{F}/C_{(\text{X}, \text{Y}, \text{Z})}$$

The tolerance of the internal resistor (R_{FILT}) typically varies as much as $\pm 15\%$ of its nominal value (32 k Ω), and the bandwidth varies accordingly. A minimum capacitance of 0.0047 μF for C_{X} , C_{Y} , and C_{Z} is recommended in all cases.

Table 4. Filter Capacitor Selection, C_{X} , C_{Y} , and C_{Z}

Bandwidth (Hz)	Capacitor (μF)
1	4.7
10	0.47
50	0.10
100	0.05
200	0.027
500	0.01

SELF-TEST

The ST pin controls the self-test feature. When this pin is set to V_{S} , an electrostatic force is exerted on the accelerometer beam. The resulting movement of the beam allows the user to test if the accelerometer is functional. The typical change in output is -1.08 g (corresponding to -325 mV) in the X-axis, $+1.08\text{ g}$ (or $+325\text{ mV}$) on the Y-axis, and $+1.83\text{ g}$ (or $+550\text{ mV}$) on the Z-axis. This ST pin can be left open-circuit or connected to common (COM) in normal use.

Never expose the ST pin to voltages greater than $V_{\text{S}} + 0.3\text{ V}$. If this cannot be guaranteed due to the system design (for instance, if there are multiple supply voltages), then a low V_{F} clamping diode between ST and V_{S} is recommended.

DESIGN TRADE-OFFS FOR SELECTING FILTER CHARACTERISTICS: THE NOISE/BW TRADE-OFF

The selected accelerometer bandwidth ultimately determines the measurement resolution (smallest detectable acceleration). Filtering can be used to lower the noise floor to improve the resolution of the accelerometer. Resolution is dependent on the analog filter bandwidth at X_{OUT} , Y_{OUT} , and Z_{OUT} .

The output of the ADXL335 has a typical bandwidth of greater than 500 Hz. The user must filter the signal at this point to limit aliasing errors. The analog bandwidth must be no more than half the analog-to-digital sampling frequency to minimize aliasing. The analog bandwidth can be further decreased to reduce noise and improve resolution.

The ADXL335 noise has the characteristics of white Gaussian noise, which contributes equally at all frequencies and is described in terms of $\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (the noise is proportional to the square root of the accelerometer bandwidth). The user should limit bandwidth to the lowest frequency needed by the application to maximize the resolution and dynamic range of the accelerometer.

With the single-pole, roll-off characteristic, the typical noise of the ADXL335 is determined by

$$\text{rms Noise} = \text{Noise Density} \times (\sqrt{\text{BW} \times 1.6})$$

It is often useful to know the peak value of the noise. Peak-to-peak noise can only be estimated by statistical methods. Table 5 is useful for estimating the probabilities of exceeding various peak values, given the rms value.

Table 5. Estimation of Peak-to-Peak Noise

Peak-to-Peak Value	% of Time That Noise Exceeds Nominal Peak-to-Peak Value
$2 \times \text{rms}$	32
$4 \times \text{rms}$	4.6
$6 \times \text{rms}$	0.27
$8 \times \text{rms}$	0.006

ADXL335

USE WITH OPERATING VOLTAGES OTHER THAN 3 V

The ADXL335 is tested and specified at $V_S = 3\text{ V}$; however, it can be powered with V_S as low as 1.8 V or as high as 3.6 V. Note that some performance parameters change as the supply voltage is varied.

The ADXL335 output is ratiometric, therefore, the output sensitivity (or scale factor) varies proportionally to the supply voltage. At $V_S = 3.6\text{ V}$, the output sensitivity is typically 360 mV/g. At $V_S = 2\text{ V}$, the output sensitivity is typically 195 mV/g.

The zero g bias output is also ratiometric, thus the zero g output is nominally equal to $V_S/2$ at all supply voltages.

The output noise is not ratiometric but is absolute in volts; therefore, the noise density decreases as the supply voltage increases. This is because the scale factor (mV/g) increases while the noise voltage remains constant. At $V_S = 3.6\text{ V}$, the X-axis and Y-axis noise density is typically $120\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, whereas at $V_S = 2\text{ V}$, the X-axis and Y-axis noise density is typically $270\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$.

Self-test response in g is roughly proportional to the square of the supply voltage. However, when ratiometricity of sensitivity is factored in with supply voltage, the self-test response in volts is roughly proportional to the cube of the supply voltage. For example, at $V_S = 3.6\text{ V}$, the self-test response for the ADXL335 is approximately -560 mV for the X-axis, +560 mV for the Y-axis, and +950 mV for the Z-axis.

At $V_S = 2\text{ V}$, the self-test response is approximately -96 mV for the X-axis, +96 mV for the Y-axis, and -163 mV for the Z-axis.

The supply current decreases as the supply voltage decreases. Typical current consumption at $V_S = 3.6\text{ V}$ is 375 μA , and typical current consumption at $V_S = 2\text{ V}$ is 200 μA .

AXES OF ACCELERATION SENSITIVITY

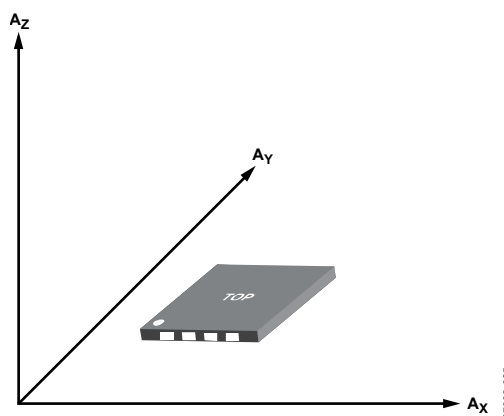


Figure 23. Axes of Acceleration Sensitivity; Corresponding Output Voltage Increases When Accelerated Along the Sensitive Axis.

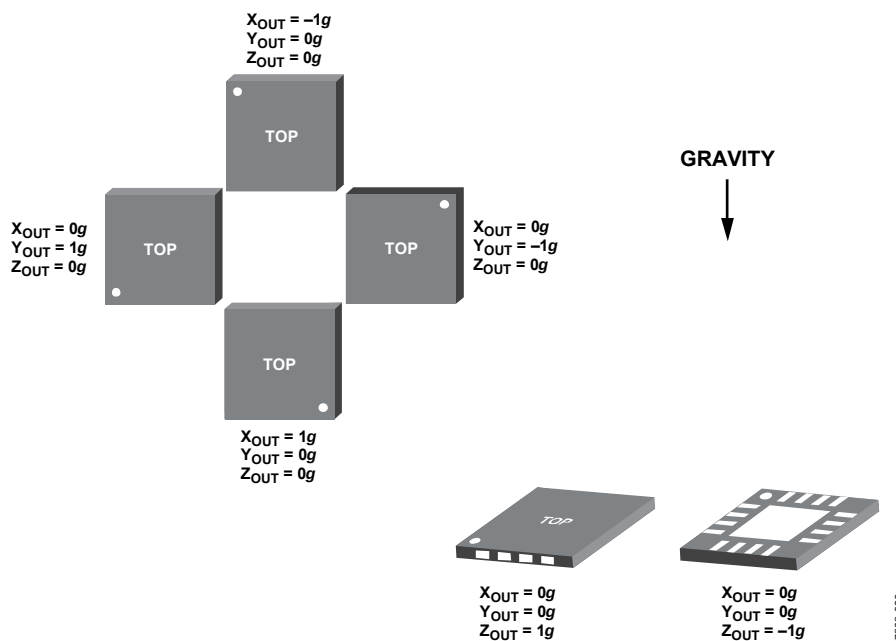


Figure 24. Output Response vs. Orientation to Gravity

LAYOUT AND DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommended soldering profile is shown in Figure 25 followed by a description of the profile features in Table 6. The recommended PCB layout or solder land drawing is shown in Figure 26.

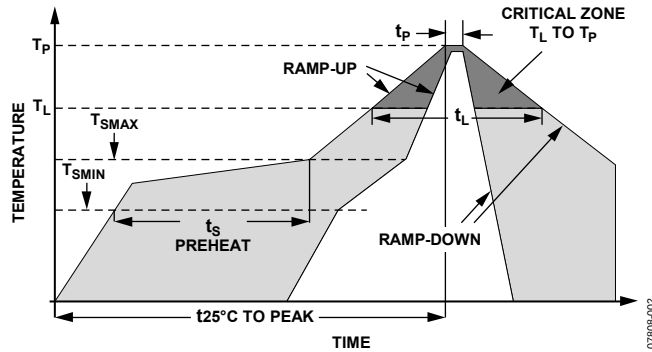


Figure 25. Recommended Soldering Profile

Table 6. Recommended Soldering Profile

Profile Feature	Sn63/Pb37	Pb-Free
Average Ramp Rate (T_L to T_P)	3°C/sec max	3°C/sec max
Preheat		
Minimum Temperature (T_{SMIN})	100°C	150°C
Maximum Temperature (T_{SMAX})	150°C	200°C
Time (T_{SMIN} to T_{SMAX}) (t_S)	60 sec to 120 sec	60 sec to 180 sec
T_{SMAX} to T_L		
Ramp-Up Rate	3°C/sec max	3°C/sec max
Time Maintained Above Liquidous (T_L)		
Liquidous Temperature (T_L)	183°C	217°C
Time (t_L)	60 sec to 150 sec	60 sec to 150 sec
Peak Temperature (T_P)	240°C + 0°C/-5°C	260°C + 0°C/-5°C
Time Within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature (t_P)	10 sec to 30 sec	20 sec to 40 sec
Ramp-Down Rate	6°C/sec max	6°C/sec max
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max	8 minutes max

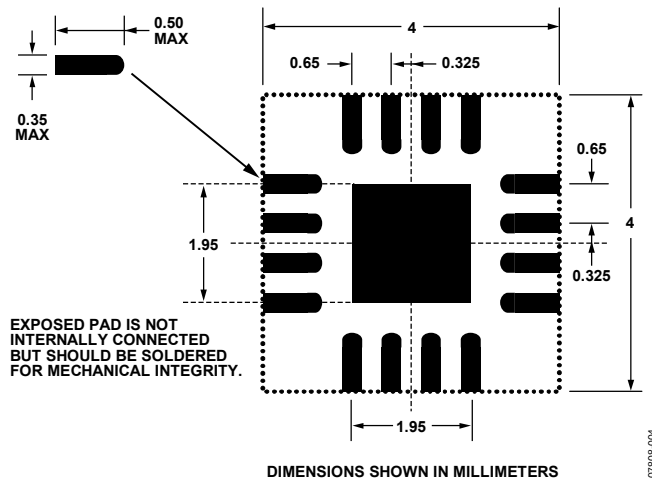
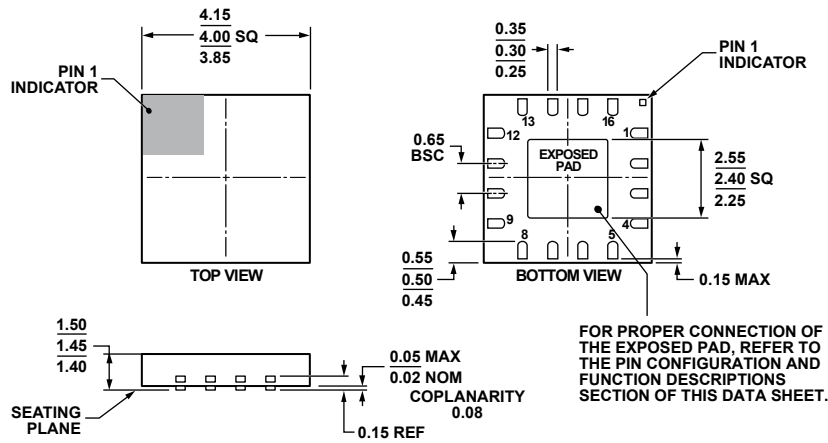


Figure 26. Recommended PCB Layout

ADXL335

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-220-WGGD.

Figure 27. 16-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_LQ]
4 mm × 4 mm Body, 1.45 mm Thick Quad
(CP-16-14)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model ¹	Measurement Range	Specified Voltage	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADXL335BCPZ	±3 g	3 V	−40°C to +85°C	16-Lead LFCSP_LQ	CP-16-14
ADXL335BCPZ-RL	±3 g	3 V	−40°C to +85°C	16-Lead LFCSP_LQ	CP-16-14
ADXL335BCPZ-RL7	±3 g	3 V	−40°C to +85°C	16-Lead LFCSP_LQ	CP-16-14
EVAL-ADXL335Z				Evaluation Board	

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

NOTES

ADXL335

NOTES

Analog Devices offers specific products designated for automotive applications; please consult your local Analog Devices sales representative for details. Standard products sold by Analog Devices are not designed, intended, or approved for use in life support, implantable medical devices, transportation, nuclear, safety, or other equipment where malfunction of the product can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury, death, severe property damage, or severe environmental harm. Buyer uses or sells standard products for use in the above critical applications at Buyer's own risk and Buyer agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless Analog Devices from any and all damages, claims, suits, or expenses resulting from such unintended use.

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D07808-0-1/10(B)



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LM158, LM158A, LM258, LM258A LM358, LM358A, LM2904, LM2904Q DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS068E – JUNE 1976 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2002

- **Wide Range of Supply Voltages:**
 - Single Supply . . . 3 V to 30 V (LM2904 and LM2904Q . . . 3 V to 26 V) or
 - Dual Supplies
- **Low Supply-Current Drain Independent of Supply Voltage . . . 0.7 mA Typ**
- **Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Ground, Allowing Direct Sensing Near Ground**
- **Low Input Bias and Offset Parameters:**
 - Input Offset Voltage . . . 3 mV Typ
A Versions . . . 2 mV Typ
 - Input Offset Current . . . 2 nA Typ
 - Input Bias Current . . . 20 nA Typ
A Versions . . . 15 nA Typ
- **Differential Input Voltage Range Equal to Maximum-Rated Supply Voltage . . . ± 32 V (LM2904 and LM2904Q . . . ± 26 V)**
- **Open-Loop Differential Voltage Amplification . . . 100 V/mV Typ**
- **Internal Frequency Compensation**

description/ordering information

These devices consist of two independent, high-gain, frequency-compensated operational amplifiers designed to operate from a single supply over a wide range of voltages. Operation from split supplies also is possible if the difference between the two supplies is 3 V to 30 V (3 V to 26 V for the LM2904 and LM2904Q), and V_{CC} is at least 1.5 V more positive than the input common-mode voltage. The low supply-current drain is independent of the magnitude of the supply voltage.

Applications include transducer amplifiers, dc amplification blocks, and all the conventional operational amplifier circuits that now can be implemented more easily in single-supply-voltage systems. For example, these devices can be operated directly from the standard 5-V supply used in digital systems and easily provide the required interface electronics without additional ± 5 -V supplies.

The LM2904Q is manufactured to demanding automotive requirements.

LM158, LM158A . . . JG PACKAGE

LM258 . . . D OR P PACKAGE

LM258A . . . P PACKAGE

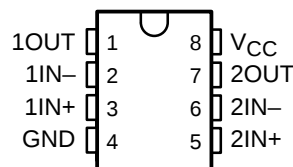
LM358 . . . D, P, PS, OR PW PACKAGE

LM358A . . . D OR P PACKAGE

LM2904 . . . D, P, PS, OR PW PACKAGE

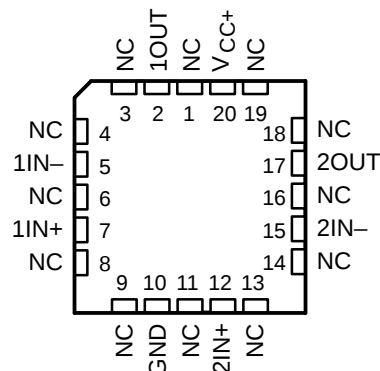
LM2904Q . . . D PACKAGE

(TOP VIEW)



LM158, LM158A . . . FK PACKAGE

(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection



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**TEXAS
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**LM158, LM158A, LM258, LM258A
LM358, LM358A, LM2904, LM2904Q
DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS068E – JUNE 1976 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2002

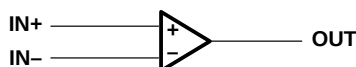
description/ordering information (continued)

ORDERING INFORMATION

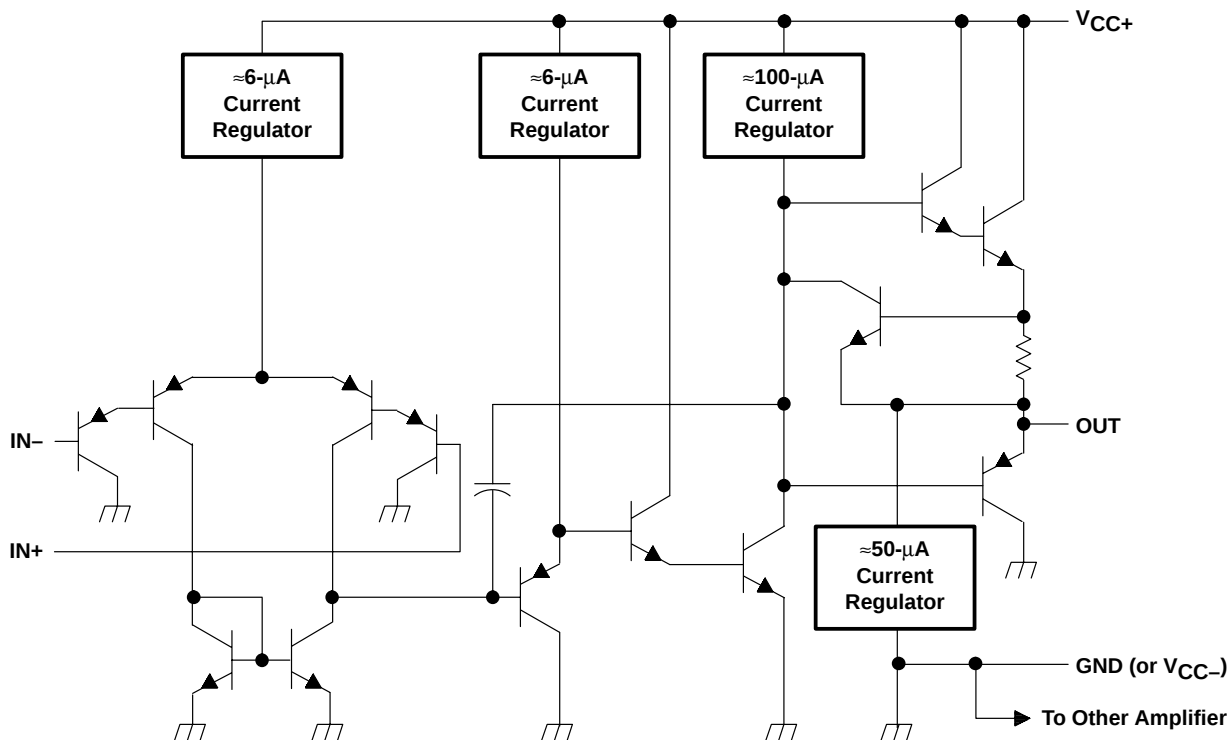
T_A	V_{IOmax} AT 25°C	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
0°C to 70°C	7 mV	PDIP (P)	Tube	LM358P	LM358P
		SOIC (D)	Tube	LM358D	LM358
			Tape and reel	LM358DR	
		SOP (PS)	Tape and reel	LM358PSR	L358
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	LM358PWR	L358
	3 mV	PDIP (P)	Tube	LM358AP	LM358AP
		SOIC (D)	Tube	LM358AD	LM358A
			Tape and reel	LM358ADR	
–25°C to 85°C	5 mV	PDIP (P)	Tube	LM258P	LM258P
		SOIC (D)	Tube	LM258D	LM258
			Tape and reel	LM258DR	
	3 mV	PDIP (P)	Tube	LM258AP	LM258AP
–40°C to 125°C	7 mV	PDIP (P)	Tube	LM2904P	LM2904P
		SOIC (D)	Tube	LM2904D	LM2904
			Tape and reel	LM2904DR	
			Tube	LM2904QD	2904Q
			Tape and reel	LM2904QDR	
		SOP (PS)	Tape and reel	LM2904PSR	L2904
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	LM2904PWR	L2904
–55°C to 125°C	5 mV	CDIP (JG)	Tube	LM158JG	LM158JG
			Tube	LM158JGB	LM158JGB
		LCCC (FK)	Tube	LM158FKB	LM158FKB
	2 mV	CDIP (JG)	Tube	LM158AJG	LM158AJG
			Tube	LM158AJGB	LM158AJGB
		LCCC (FK)	Tube	LM158AFKB	LM158AFKB

† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

symbol (each amplifier)



schematic (each amplifier)



COMPONENT COUNT	
Epi-FET	1
Diodes	2
Resistors	7
Transistors	51
Capacitors	2

**LM158, LM158A, LM258, LM258A
LM358, LM358A, LM2904, LM2904Q
DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS068E – JUNE 1976 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2002

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[†]

		LM158, LM158A LM258, LM258A LM358, LM358A	LM2904 LM2904Q	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{CC} (see Note 1)		32	26	V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)		± 32	± 26	V
Input voltage, V_I (either input)		-0.3 to 32	-0.3 to 26	V
Duration of output short circuit (one amplifier) to ground at (or below) 25°C free-air temperature ($V_{CC} \leq 15$ V) (see Note 3)		Unlimited	Unlimited	
Operating virtual junction temperature, T_J		150	150	°C
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Notes 4 and 5)	D package	97	97	°C/W
	P package	85	85	
	PS package	95	95	
	PW package	149	149	
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JC} (see Notes 6 and 7)	FK package	5.61		°C/W
	JG package	14.5		
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	LM158, LM158A	-55 to 125		°C
	LM258, LM258A	-25 to 85		
	LM358, LM358A	0 to 70		
	LM2904, LM2904Q		-40 to 125	
Case temperature for 60 seconds	FK package	260		°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds	JG package	300	300	°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	P package	260	260	°C
Storage temperature range, T_{Stg}		-65 to 150	-65 to 150	°C

[†] Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

- NOTES:
1. All voltage values, except differential voltages and V_{CC} specified for measurement of I_{OS} , are with respect to the network ground terminal.
 2. Differential voltages are at $IN+$ with respect to $IN-$.
 3. Short circuits from outputs to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction.
 4. Maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_J(max)$, θ_{JA} , and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability.
 5. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.
 6. Maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_J(max)$, θ_{JC} , and T_C . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable case temperature is $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_C)/\theta_{JC}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability.
 7. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with MIL-STD-883.

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		TA‡	LM158 LM258			LM358			UNIT
					MIN	TYP§	MAX	MIN	TYP§	MAX	
VIO	Input offset voltage	VCC = 5 V to MAX, VIC = VICR(min), VO = 1.4 V		25°C	3		5	3		7	mV
				Full range			7			9	
αVIO	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			Full range	7			7			μV/°C
IIO	Input offset current	VO = 1.4 V		25°C	2		30	2		50	nA
				Full range			100			150	
αIIO	Average temperature coefficient of input offset current			Full range	10			10			pA/°C
IIB	Input bias current	VO = 1.4 V		25°C	–20		–150	–20		–250	nA
				Full range			–300			–500	
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range	VCC = 5 V to MAX		25°C	0 to VCC–1.5			0 to VCC–1.5			V
				Full range	0 to VCC–2			0 to VCC–2			
VOH	High-level output voltage	RL ≥ 2 kΩ		25°C	VCC–1.5			VCC–1.5			V
		RL ≥ 10 kΩ		25°C							
		VCC = MAX	RL = 2 kΩ	Full range	26			26			
			RL ≥ 10 kΩ	Full range	27		28		27		
VOL	Low-level output voltage	RL ≤ 10 kΩ		Full range	5		20	5		20	mV
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	VCC = 15 V, VO = 1 V to 11 V, RL = ≥ 2 kΩ		25°C	50		100	25		100	V/mV
				Full range	25			15			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	VCC = 5 V to MAX, VIC = VICR(min)		25°C	70		80	65		80	dB
kSVR	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔVDD/ΔVIO)	VCC = 5 V to MAX		25°C	65		100	65		100	dB
VO1/VO2	Crosstalk attenuation	f = 1 kHz to 20 kHz		25°C	120			120			dB
IO	Output current	VCC = 15 V, VID = 1 V, VO = 0		25°C	–20		–30	–20		–30	mA
				Full range	–10			–10			
		VCC = 15 V, VID = –1 V, VO = 15 V		25°C	10		20	10		20	
				Full range	5			5			
		VID = –1 V, VO = 200 mV		25°C	12		30	12		30	μA
IOS	Short-circuit output current	VCC at 5 V, GND at –5 V, VO = 0		25°C	±40		±60	±40		±60	mA
ICC	Supply current (two amplifiers)	VO = 2.5 V, No load		Full range	0.7		1.2	0.7		1.2	mA
		VCC = MAX, VO = 0.5 V, No load		Full range	1		2	1		2	

[†] All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode input voltage, unless otherwise specified. MAX V_{CC} for testing purposes is 26 V for the LM2904 and 30 V for others.

[‡] Full range is –55°C to 125°C for LM158, –25°C to 85°C for LM258, 0°C to 70°C for LM358, and –40°C to 125°C for LM2904 and LM2904Q.

[§] All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

**LM158, LM158A, LM258, LM258A
LM358, LM358A, LM2904, LM2904Q
DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS068E – JUNE 1976 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2002

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [†]	T_A [‡]	LM2904 LM2904Q			UNIT
			MIN	TYP [§]	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V to MAX}$, $V_{IC} = V_{ICR(min)}$, $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$	25°C		3	7	mV
		Full range			10	
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		7		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IO} Input offset current	$V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$	25°C		2	50	nA
		Full range			300	
$\alpha_{I_{IO}}$ Average temperature coefficient of input offset current		Full range		10		$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IB} Input bias current	$V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$	25°C		–20	–250	nA
		Full range			–500	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V to MAX}$	25°C		0 to $V_{CC}-1.5$		V
		Full range		0 to $V_{CC}-2$		
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C				V
	$R_L \geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C		$V_{CC}-1.5$		
	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	Full range		26		
		Full range		23	24	
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$R_L \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$	Full range		5	20	mV
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to } 11\text{ V}$, $R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C		25	100	V/mV
		Full range		15		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V to MAX}$, $V_{IC} = V_{ICR(min)}$	25°C		50	80	dB
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V to MAX}$	25°C		65	100	dB
V_{O1}/V_{O2} Crosstalk attenuation	$f = 1\text{ kHz to } 20\text{ kHz}$	25°C		120		dB
I_O Output current	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{ID} = 1\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$	25°C		–20	–30	mA
		Full range		–10		
	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{ID} = -1\text{ V}$, $V_O = 15\text{ V}$	25°C		10	20	
		Full range		5		
	$V_{ID} = -1\text{ V}$, $V_O = 200\text{ mV}$	25°C		30		
I_{OS} Short-circuit output current	V_{CC} at 5 V, GND at –5 V, $V_O = 0$	25°C		± 40	± 60	mA
I_{CC} Supply current (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load	Full range		0.7	1.2	mA
	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$, $V_O = 0.5\text{ V}$, No load	Full range		1	2	

[†] All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode input voltage, unless otherwise specified. MAX V_{CC} for testing purposes is 26 V for the LM2904 and 30 V for others.

[‡] Full range is –55°C to 125°C for LM158, –25°C to 85°C for LM258, 0°C to 70°C for LM358, and –40°C to 125°C for LM2904 and LM2904Q.

[§] All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.



electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		TA‡	LM158A			LM258A			UNIT
					MIN	TYP§	MAX	MIN	TYP§	MAX	
VIO	Input offset voltage	VCC = 5 V to 30 V, VIC = VICR(min), VO = 1.4 V		25°C	2			2 3			mV
				Full range	4			4			
αVIO	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			Full range	7 15*			7 15			μV/°C
IIO	Input offset current	VO = 1.4 V		25°C	2 10			2 15			nA
				Full range	30			30			
αIIO	Average temperature coefficient of input offset current			Full range	10 200			10 200			pA/°C
IIB	Input bias current	VO = 1.4 V		25°C	–15 –50			–15 –80			nA
				Full range	–100			–100			
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range	VCC = 30 V		25°C	0 to VCC–1.5			0 to VCC–1.5			V
				Full range	0 to VCC–2			0 to VCC–2			
VOH	High-level output voltage	RL ≥ 2 kΩ		25°C	VCC–1.5			VCC–1.5			V
		VCC = 30 V	RL = 2 kΩ	Full range	26			26			
			RL ≥ 10 kΩ	Full range	27 28	27 28					
VOL	Low-level output voltage	RL ≤ 10 kΩ		Full range	5 20			5 20			mV
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	VCC = 15 V, VO = 1 V to 11 V, RL = ≥ 2 kΩ		25°C	50 100	50 100			V/mV		
				Full range	25						
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio			25°C	70 80	70 80			dB		
kSVR	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔVDD/ΔVIO)			25°C	65 100	65 100			dB		
VO1/VO2	Crosstalk attenuation	f = 1 kHz to 20 kHz		25°C	120			120			dB
IO	Output current	VCC = 15 V, VID = 1 V, VO = 0		25°C	–20 –30 –60	–20 –30 –60			mA		
				Full range	–10						
		VCC = 15 V, VID = –1 V, VO = 15	25°C	10 20	10 20						
			Full range	5							
		VID = –1 V, VO = 200 mV		25°C	12 30	12 30			μA		
IOS	Short-circuit output current	VCC at 5 V, GND at –5 V, VO = 0		25°C	±40 ±60			±40 ±60			mA
ICC	Supply current (two amplifiers)	VO = 2.5 V, No load		Full range	0.7 1.2			0.7 1.2			mA
		VCC = MAX, VO = 0.5 V, No load		Full range	1 2			1 2			

*On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, this parameter is not production tested.

† All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode input voltage, unless otherwise specified. MAX V_{CC} for testing purposes is 26 V for LM2904 and 30 V for others.

‡ Full range is –55°C to 125°C for LM158A, –25°C to 85°C for LM258A, and 0°C to 70°C for LM358A.

§ All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

**LM158, LM158A, LM258, LM258A
LM358, LM358A, LM2904, LM2904Q
DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS068E – JUNE 1976 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2002

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	T_A ‡	LM358A			UNIT
			MIN	TYP§	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = V_{ICR(min)}$, $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$	25°C	2	3		mV
		Full range			5	
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range	7	20		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IO} Input offset current	$V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$	25°C	2	30		nA
		Full range			75	
$\alpha_{I_{IO}}$ Average temperature coefficient of input offset current		Full range	10	300		$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IB} Input bias current	$V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$	25°C	–15	–100		nA
		Full range			–200	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$	25°C	0 to $V_{CC}-1.5$			V
		Full range	0 to $V_{CC}-2$			
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	$V_{CC}-1.5$			V
	$V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$	Full range	26			
		Full range	27	28		
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$R_L \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$	Full range	5	20		mV
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to }11\text{ V}$, $R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	25	100		V/mV
		Full range	15			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio		25°C	65	80		dB
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)		25°C	65	100		dB
V_{O1}/V_{O2} Crosstalk attenuation	$f = 1\text{ kHz to }20\text{ kHz}$	25°C	120			dB
I_O Output current	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{ID} = 1\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$	25°C	–20	–30	–60	mA
		Full range	–10			
	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{ID} = -1\text{ V}$, $V_O = 15\text{ V}$	25°C	10	20		
		Full range	5			
I_{OS} Short-circuit output current	V_{CC} at 5 V, GND at –5 V, $V_O = 0$	25°C	±40	±60		mA
I_{CC} Supply current (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load	Full range	0.7	1.2		mA
	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$, $V_O = 0.5\text{ V}$ No load	Full range	1	2		

† All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode input voltage, unless otherwise specified. MAX V_{CC} for testing purposes is 26 V for LM2904 and 30 V for others.

‡ Full range is –55°C to 125°C for LM158A, –25°C to 85°C for LM258A, and 0°C to 70°C for LM358A.

§ All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.



operating conditions, $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 30\text{ pF}$, $V_I = \pm 10\text{ V}$ (see Figure 1)	0.3	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 1)	0.7	MHz
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$R_S = 100\text{ }\Omega$, $V_I = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ (see Figure 2)	40	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

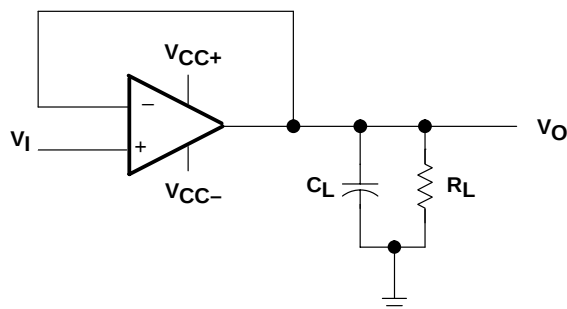


Figure 1. Unity-Gain Amplifier

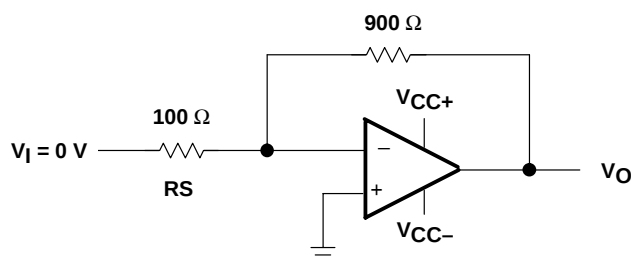


Figure 2. Noise-Test Circuit

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Features :

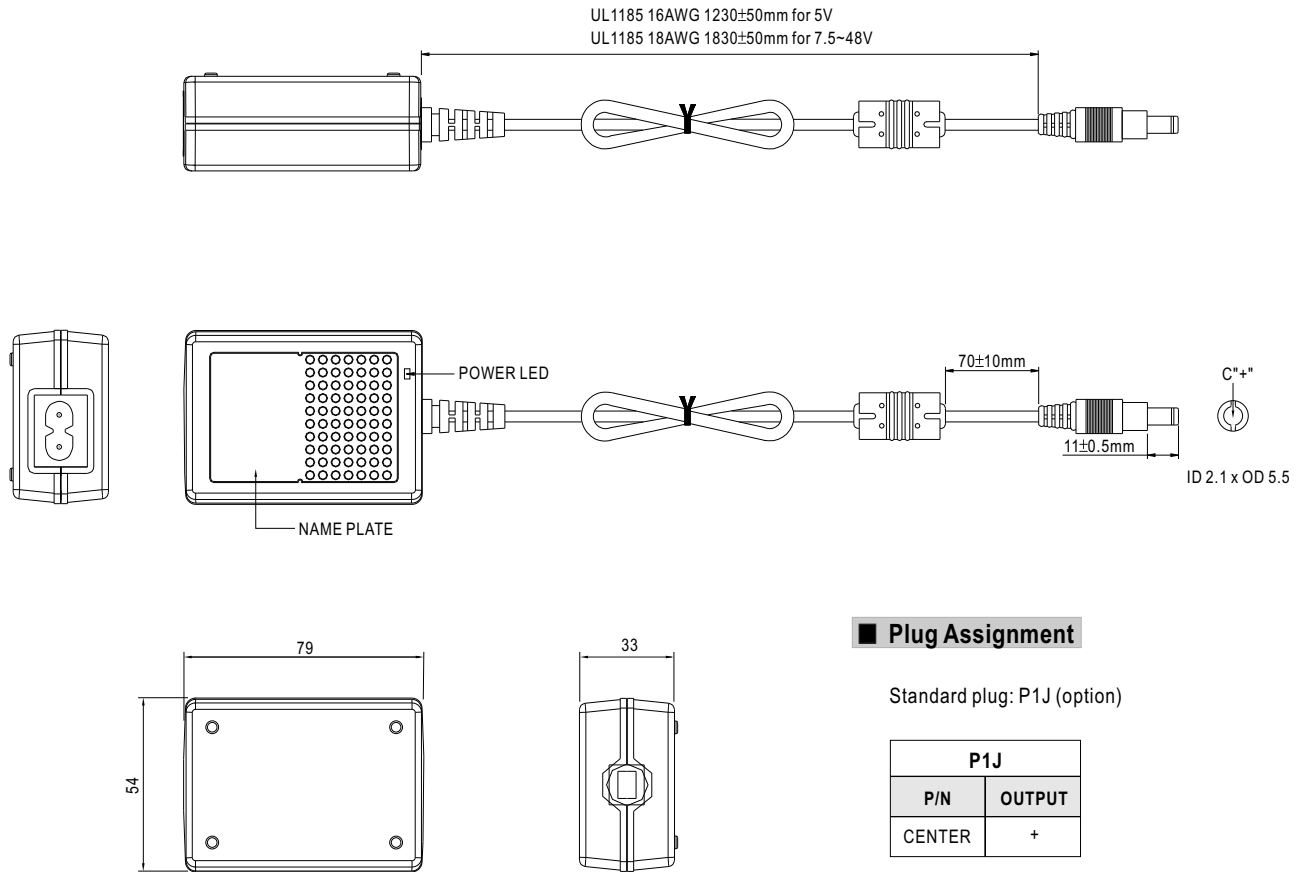
- Universal AC input / Full range
- No load power consumption<0.5W
- ErP step1 compliant
- Meet EISA 2007 (Energy Independence and Security Act)
- 2 pole AC inlet IEC320-C8
- Class II power (without earth pin)
- Protections: Short circuit / Overload / Over voltage
- Fully enclosed plastic case
- LED indicator for power on
- Approvals: UL / CUL / TUV / BSMI / CB / FCC / CE
- Pass LPS
- 2 years warranty


SPECIFICATION

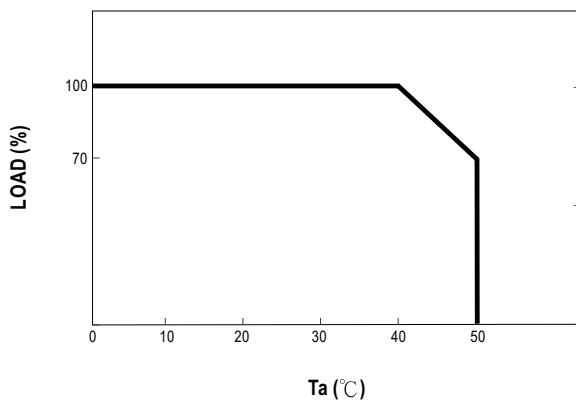
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OUTPUT	SAFETY MODEL NO.	GS18B05	GS18B07	GS18B09	GS18B12	GS18B15	GS18B18	GS18B24	GS18B28	GS18B48
	DC VOLTAGE Note.2	5V	7.5V	9V	12V	15V	18V	24V	28V	48V
	RATED CURRENT	3.0A	2.0A	2.0A	1.50A	1.20A	1.0A	0.75A	0.64A	0.375A
	CURRENT RANGE	0 ~ 3.0A	0 ~ 2.0A	0 ~ 2.0A	0 ~ 1.50A	0 ~ 1.20A	0 ~ 1.0A	0 ~ 0.75A	0 ~ 0.64A	0 ~ 0.375A
	RATED POWER (max.)	15W	15W	18W	18W	18W	18W	18W	18W	18W
	RIPPLE & NOISE (max.) Note.3	50mVp-p	80mVp-p	80mVp-p	80mVp-p	100mVp-p	150mVp-p	180mVp-p	240mVp-p	240mVp-p
	VOLTAGE TOLERANCE Note.4	±5.0%	±5.0%	±5.0%	±3.0%	±3.0%	±3.0%	±2.0%	±2.0%	±2.0%
	LINE REGULATION Note.5	±1.0%	±1.0%	±1.0%	±1.0%	±1.0%	±1.0%	±1.0%	±1.0%	±1.0%
	LOAD REGULATION Note.6	±5.0%	±5.0%	±5.0%	±3.0%	±3.0%	±3.0%	±2.0%	±2.0%	±2.0%
SETUP, RISE, HOLD UP TIME		500ms, 20ms, 50ms/230VAC 500ms, 20ms, 15ms/115VAC at full load								
INPUT	VOLTAGE RANGE	90 ~ 264VAC 135 ~ 370VDC								
	FREQUENCY RANGE	47 ~ 63Hz								
	EFFICIENCY (Typ.)	76.5%	80%	80.5%	81%	82%	83%	85%	85%	85%
	AC CURRENT	0.5A / 100VAC								
	INRUSH CURRENT (max.)	45A / 230VAC								
PROTECTION	LEAKAGE CURRENT(max.)	0.25mA / 240VAC								
	OVERLOAD	110 ~ 150% rated output power Protection type : Hiccup mode, recovers automatically after fault condition is removed								
	OVER VOLTAGE	105 ~ 135% rated output voltage Protection type : Clamp by zener diode, output short								
ENVIRONMENT	WORKING TEMP.	0 ~ +50℃ (Refer to output load derating curve)								
	WORKING HUMIDITY	20% ~ 90% RH non-condensing								
	STORAGE TEMP., HUMIDITY	-20 ~ +85℃, 10 ~ 95% RH								
	TEMP. COEFFICIENT	±0.03% / °C (0 ~ 50℃)								
SAFETY & EMC (Note. 7)	VIBRATION	10 ~ 500Hz, 2G 10min./1cycle, period for 60min. each along X, Y, Z axes								
	SAFETY STANDARDS	UL60950-1, CSA C22.2, TUV EN60950-1, BSMI CNS14336 approved								
	WITHSTAND VOLTAGE	I/P-O/P:4242VDC								
	ISOLATION RESISTANCE	I/P-O/P:100M Ohms / 500VDC / 25℃ / 70% RH								
	EMI CONDUCTION & RADIATION	Compliance to EN55022 class B, FCC PART 15 / CISPR22 class B, CNS13438 class B								
OTHERS	HARMONIC CURRENT	Compliance to EN61000-3-2,3								
	EMS IMMUNITY	Compliance to EN61000-4-2,3,4,5,6,8,11, light industry level, criteria A								
	MTBF	500Khrs min. MIL-HDBK-217F(25℃)								
CONNECTOR	DIMENSION	79*54*33mm (L*W*H)								
	PACKING	210g ; 60pcs / 13.5kg / CARTON								
NOTE	PLUG	See page2								
	CABLE	See page2								
NOTE		1. All parameters are specified at 230VAC input, rated load, 25℃ 70% RH ambient. 2. DC voltage: The output voltage set at point measure by plug terminal & 50% load. 3. Ripple & noise are measured at 20MHz by using a 12" twisted pair terminated with a 0.1uf & 47uf capacitor. 4. Tolerance: includes set up tolerance, line regulation, load regulation. 5. Line regulation is measured from low line to high line at rated load. 6. Load regulation is measured from 20% to 100% rated load 7. The power supply is considered as an independent unit, but the final equipment still need to re-confirm that the whole system complies with the EMC directives.								

■ Mechanical Specification

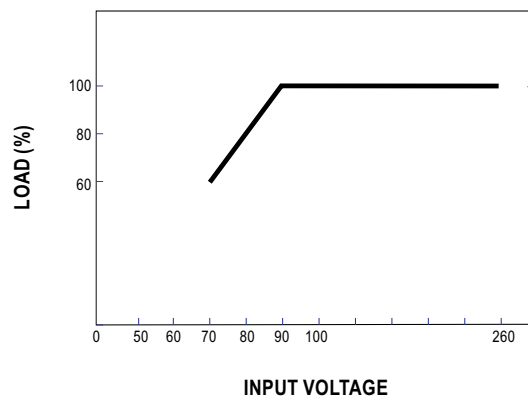
Unit:mm



■ Derating Curve



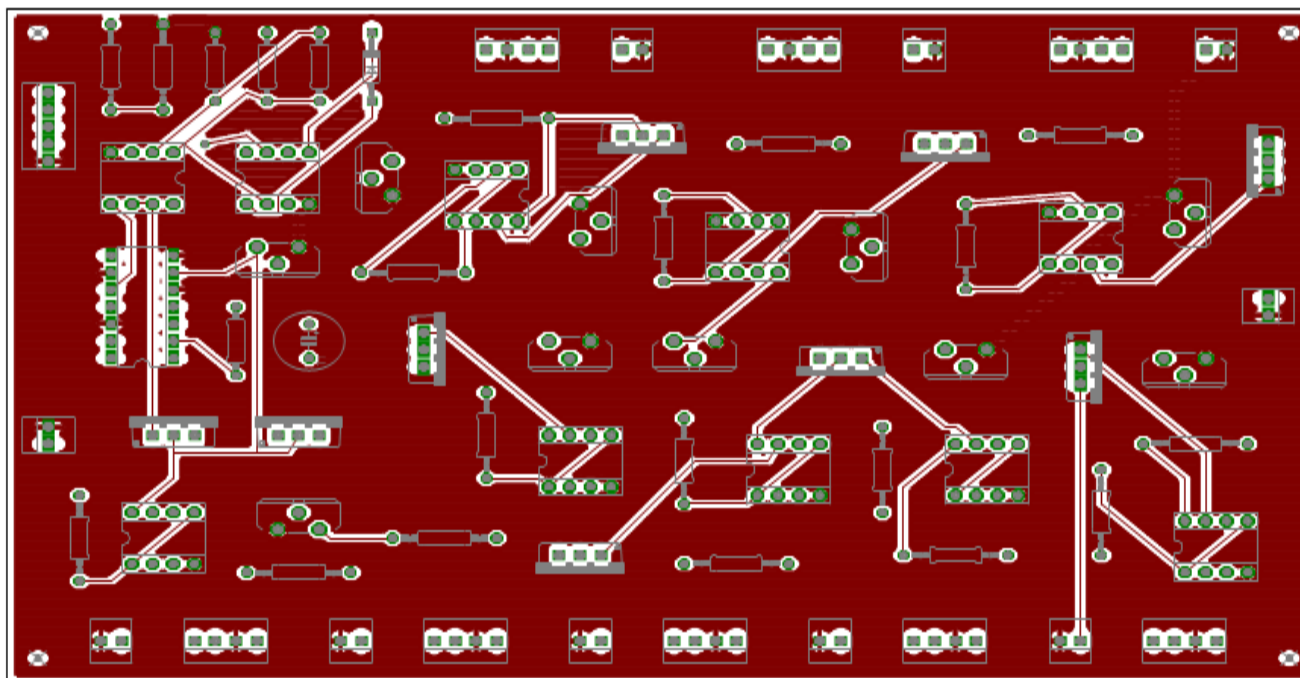
■ Static Characteristics



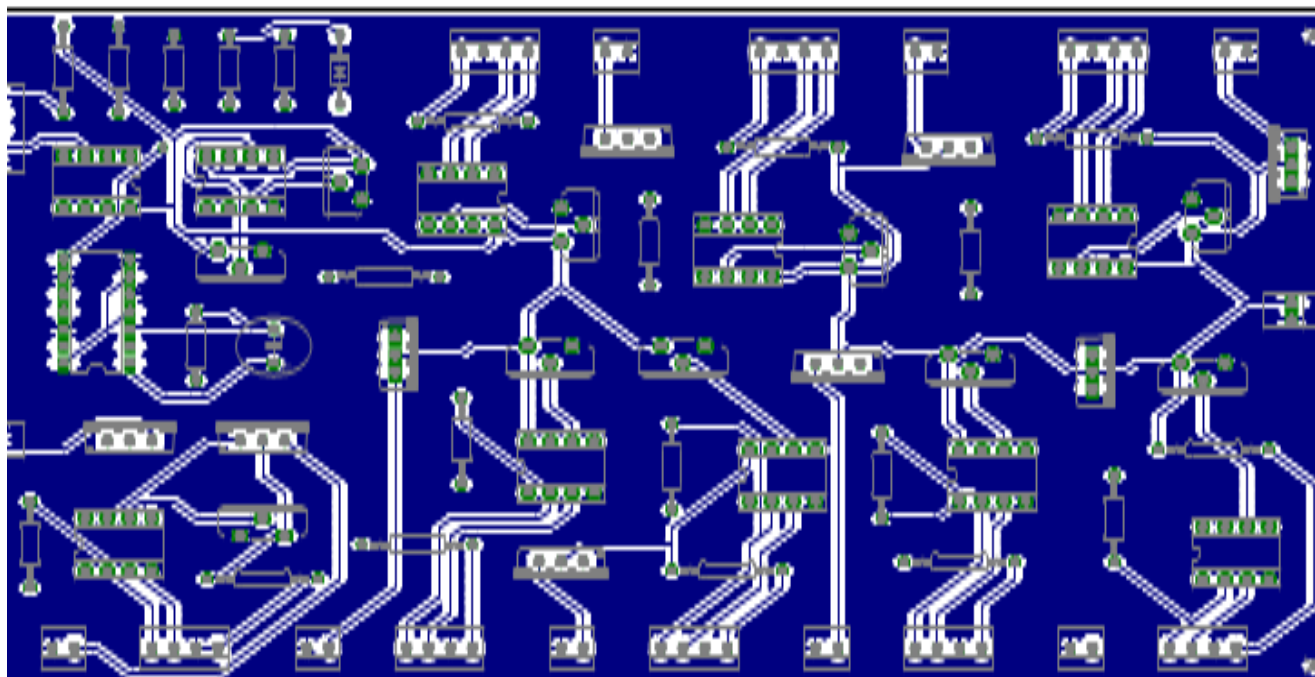
PCB

Dimensiones generales 160 x 100 mm

Cara superior con componentes y masas



Cara inferior con componentes y masas



LED Flex Ribbons

Part # ZFS-8500-CW
ZFS-8500-WW

Pb Free



Applications

LED flex ribbons are most commonly used for backlighting signs, architectural accent lighting, display case illumination and decorative lighting.

Power Input

The ZFS ribbons require 12 VDC, each 500 mm strip requires 200mA. ZFS-12504 requires 300mA.

Ribbon Length

The flex ribbons are available in 5 meter reels or can be supplied in 500mm sections (30 LEDs per 500mm section). The ribbons can be cut into smaller sections of 100mm, each 100mm section of 3-LEDs includes marked lines for cutting. The 100mm sections contain holes on each side in which a connector can be placed or a wire soldered into place.

Individual sections are not supplied with an insulated wire on one end. However, 5 meter reels do contain a 4" insulated wire on one end.

Output Dimming

Optimum dimming is accomplished with a PWM dimmer, which will maintain operating voltage to the flex ribbon. Varying the duty-cycle to the LED will permit easy changes to the light output. Less sophisticated application designs (accent lighting, case lighting) can apply a lower voltage (from 12 to 8 VDC) to the ribbon to obtain desired brightness levels.

Cautions

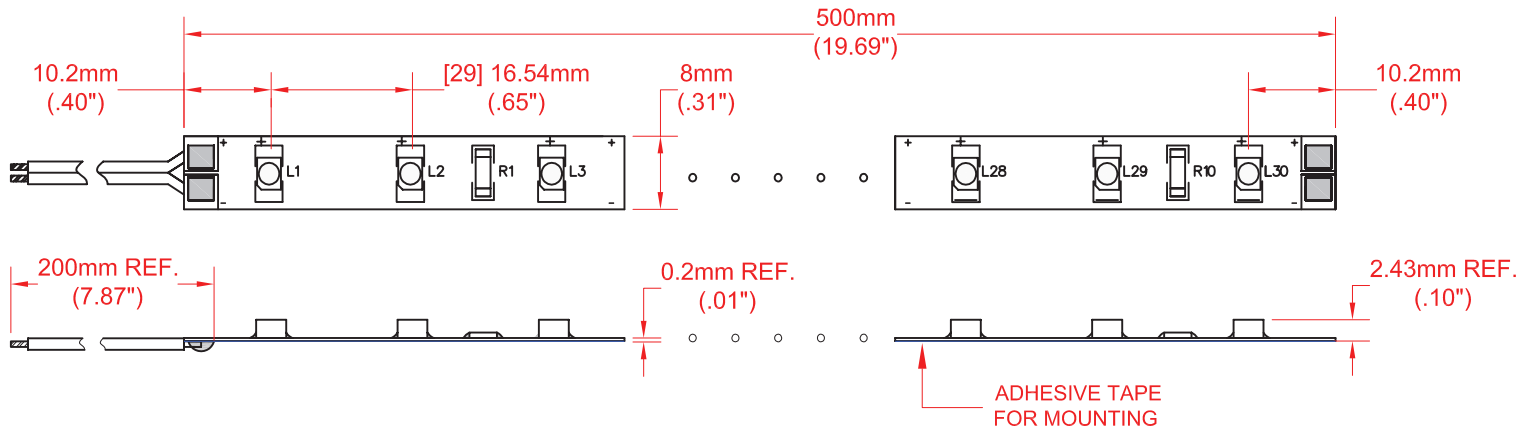
LEDs are electrostatic sensitive devices (ESD). Take appropriate precautions during handling and installation of the strips.



Series Applications

If one LED is damaged, the other LEDs will remain lit unless the trace is damaged.

One reel of 5 meters can be operated with 12 VDC at 2.0 amps or larger. No more than 10 meters of flex ribbon should be connected in series and operated from one power source.



Mounting

The flex ribbons come with adhesive backing and a paper cover strip that can be easily peeled away for mounting to most surfaces.

Soldering

The soldering tip should be sized to match the solder pads. The tip temperature should be maintained at a temperature just above what is required to melt the solder being used (220 C for 63/37 solder and 260 C for SAC lead free solder). A small amount of solder flux can be added to the area to be soldered to aid in solder flow and cleaning of oxides.

If soldering to the backside of the flex strip, care should be taken to remove the adhesive backing from the solder pads prior to soldering.

Complementary power Darlington transistors

Features

- Good h_{FE} linearity
- High f_T frequency
- Monolithic Darlington configuration with integrated antiparallel collector-emitter diode

Application

- Audio amplifiers
- Linear and switching industrial equipment

Description

The devices are manufactured in planar base island technology with monolithic Darlington configuration.

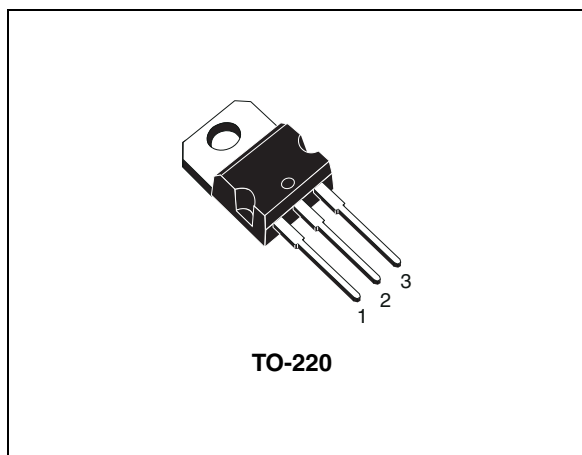


Figure 1. Internal schematic diagram

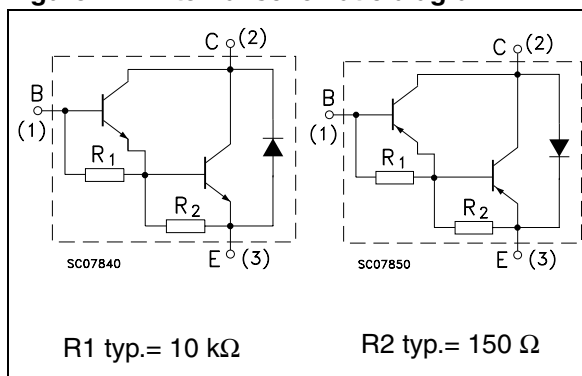


Table 1. Device summary

Order code	Marking	Package	Packaging
BDX53B	BDX53B	TO-220	Tube
BDX53C	BDX53C		
BDX54B	BDX54B		
BDX54C	BDX54C		

1 Electrical ratings

Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value			Unit
		NPN	BDX53B	BDX53C	
		PNP	BDX54B	BDX54C	
V_{CBO}	Collector-base voltage ($I_E = 0$)		80	100	V
V_{CEO}	Collector-emitter voltage ($I_B = 0$)		80	100	V
V_{EBO}	Emitter-base voltage ($I_C = 0$)		5		V
I_C	Collector current		8		A
I_{CM}	Collector peak current (repetitive)		12		A
I_B	Base current		0.2		mA
P_{TOT}	Total dissipation at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$		60		W
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		-65 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$
T_J	Max. operating junction temperature		150		$^\circ\text{C}$

Note: For PNP types voltage and current values are negative.

2 Electrical characteristics

($T_{CASE}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Table 3. Electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{CE(sus)}^{(1)}$	Collector-emitter sustaining voltage ($I_B = 0$)	$I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ for BDX53B - BDX54B for BDX53C - BDX54C	80 100			V V
I_{CBO}	Collector cut-off current ($I_E = 0$)	$V_{CB} = 80\text{ V}$ for BDX53B - BDX54B			0.2	mA
		$V_{CB} = 100\text{ V}$ for BDX53C - BDX54C			0.2	mA
I_{CEO}	Collector cut-off current ($I_B = 0$)	$V_{CE} = 40\text{ V}$ for BDX53B - BDX54B			0.5	mA
		$V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}$ for BDX53C - BDX54C			0.5	mA
I_{EBO}	Emitter cut-off current ($I_C = 0$)	$V_{EB} = 5\text{ V}$			2	mA
$V_{CE(sat)}^{(1)}$	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 3\text{ A}; I_B = 12\text{ mA}$			2	V
$V_{BE(sat)}^{(1)}$	Base-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 3\text{ A}; I_B = 12\text{ mA}$			2.5	V
$h_{FE}^{(1)}$	DC current gain	$I_C = 3\text{ A}; V_{CE} = 3\text{ V}$	750			
$V_F^{(1)}$	Diode forward voltage	$I_F = 3\text{ A};$		1.8	2.5	V
		$I_F = 8\text{ A};$		2.5		V

1. Pulsed: pulse duration = 300 μs , duty cycle 1.5%

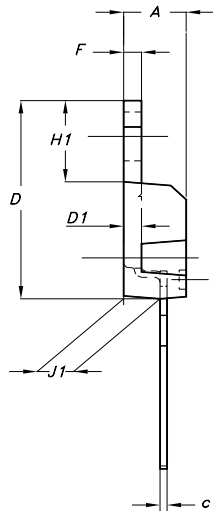
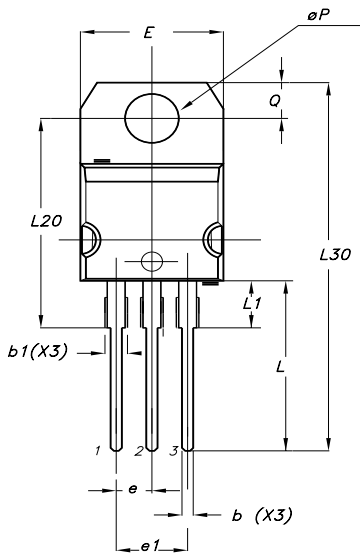
Note: For PNP types voltage and current values are negative.

3 **Package mechanical data**

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. These packages have a Lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an ST trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: www.st.com

TO-220 mechanical data

Dim	mm			inch		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	4.40		4.60	0.173		0.181
b	0.61		0.88	0.024		0.034
b1	1.14		1.70	0.044		0.066
c	0.49		0.70	0.019		0.027
D	15.25		15.75	0.6		0.62
D1		1.27			0.050	
E	10		10.40	0.393		0.409
e	2.40		2.70	0.094		0.106
e1	4.95		5.15	0.194		0.202
F	1.23		1.32	0.048		0.051
H1	6.20		6.60	0.244		0.256
J1	2.40		2.72	0.094		0.107
L	13		14	0.511		0.551
L1	3.50		3.93	0.137		0.154
L20		16.40			0.645	
L30		28.90			1.137	
ØP	3.75		3.85	0.147		0.151
Q	2.65		2.95	0.104		0.116



POA 0015988_P

4 Revision history

Table 4. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
09-Sep-2004	3	
23-Oct-2007	4	Technology change from epibase to planar (PCN APM-PWR/07/2417 and APM-PWR/07/2615)

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Lienzo Electrónico



Proyecto de Tecnología de
Componentes

Daniel Izaquerri

Adrián Guillén
Youssef Moundo

Índice

- 1- Introducción· Integrantes ·Experiencia previa
·Diagrama de tiempos·
- 2- Definición· Funcionamiento básico·
Especificaciones generales·
- 3- Diseño· Esquemático· Componentes
fundamentales·
- 4- PCB·
- 5- Diagrama de trabajo·
- 6- Conclusiones· Técnicas y personales·

1- Introducción.

Nombre del proyecto: Lienzo electrónico.

Integrantes: Susana Vacas, Marta Agusti, Adrián Guillen , Daniel Izaguerri y Youssef Moundo.

El proyecto “lienzo electrónico” se basa en la obra de la artista Susana Vacas. En su obra, Susana intenta expresar a través de siluetas dibujadas en lugares públicos (allí donde se congrega mucha gente) la huella de todas esas personas que una vez pasaron por allí. El proyecto persigue la interacción arte-electrónica , pero siguiendo fehacientemente el sentido de la obra.

Se trata de dar a esas siluetas el mismo sentido artístico pero desde un punto de vista mas técnico.

Conseguir una interacción adecuada entre la silueta y la persona que la observa ; de manera que esta se acerque a ella y reaccione de tal forma que haga parecer que deja la huella sobre la misma.

La materialización de una idea que fuere acorde con el espíritu de la obra fue gracias a Marta, la diseñadora, quien propuso varias iniciativas a Susana, todas ellas muy trabajadas y contrastadas con nosotros para poder mostrarle algo que fuera factible de hacer.

Fase temporal

La primera toma de contacto con la artista fue 17 de Marzo, en el Festín de Babel, donde se expusieron diferentes cuadros de Susana, allí empezamos a hablar por primera vez de un híbrido entre arte y electrónica.

24,31 de Marzo presentación con Marta y primeras ideas generales. Ideas todavía muy abstractas y difíciles de realizar, que poco a poco tomarían forma.

5 de Abril, segundo encuentro con Susana, aquí se concreta su posición y sus ideas, se conoce cual es el sentido de su obra y se decide seguirlo.

7, 12, 29 de Abril diferentes reuniones con Marta en las cuales se ponen en común ideas ya mas concretas, y de ellas a elegir las mas factibles y transcendentales. También se eligen y estudian los componentes que se pueden emplear, acelerómetros, sensores de proximidad, tiras de led... para darle a conocer a Marta cuales son las posibilidades electrónicas con las que se cuenta.

11 de Mayo: ultimo encuentro con Susana, aquí se le entregan las cuatro ideas recopiladas, de las cuales se elige una.

A saber; la silueta única, secuencia de siluetas, cubos luminosos siluetas móviles.

Elección ultima de la silueta única, basada en la iluminación por zonas y a través del movimiento o vibración.

Cabe destacar el gran interés de Susana y su gran disposición y flexibilidad que facilita el trabajo sobremanera.

23 de Mayo Una vez elegida la idea concreta que posteriormente se definirá y se tratara con mas profundidad, tomamos medidas de la siluetas y calculamos el material que nos hará falta para la silueta

30 de Mayo Una vez decidido todo, se inicia el diseño del circuito electrónico, se eligen los componentes adecuados y se realiza la PCB para su posterior montaje sobre las siluetas.

2-Definicion·Funcionamiento básico·

El proyecto se basa principalmente en que la silueta se iluminará y emitirá un sonido con el movimiento de un soporte movable, y también será capaz de iluminarse por zonas cuando se aproxime a esta un elemento externo.

El resultado será como la silueta se ilumina en la zona en la que se esta aproximando un elemento y como esta es capaz de dejar una

huella de aquello que se ha aproximado. De esta forma se sigue fehacientemente el sentido de la obra de Susana, el individuo deja la huella en la silueta de la misma forma que las siluetas son la huella de ese individuo.

Para atender a la primera cuestión, se cuenta con un acelerómetro que detecta el movimiento del soporte y enciende el zumbador y las tiras de led colocadas sobre la silueta. Estas tiras y el sonido solo se activaran en cada movimiento, en reposo estarán apagadas.

Y para la segunda cuestión , hemos de dividir el lienzo en diferentes zonas, cada una de ellas controladas por un sensor de proximidad, de forma que cuando ese sensor se active , se enciendan las tiras de led que están en la zona controlada por ese sensor. El resultado será la iluminación local de leds cada vez que se tape la zona.

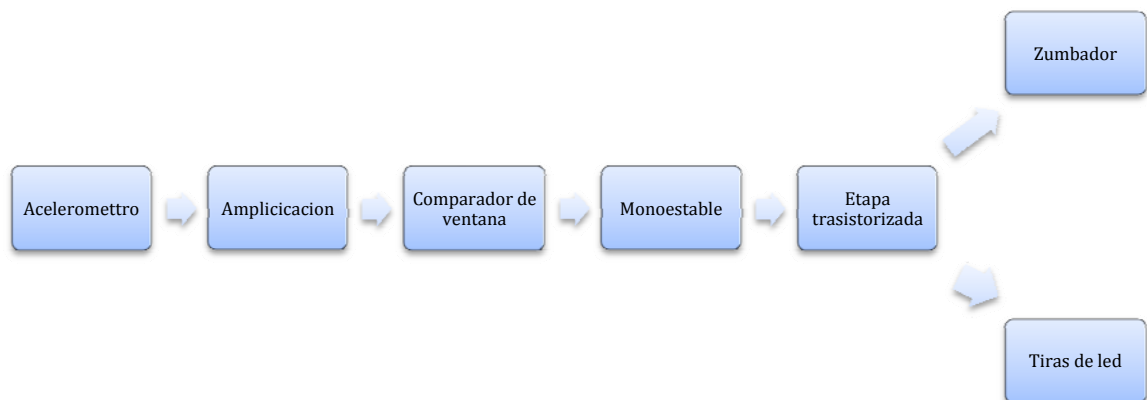
Limitaciones.

El numero de zonas es de 8, contaremos con 8 sensores de proximidad controlando las 8 zonas, a su vez se disponen de 4 tiras de led, divisibles de tres en tres podemos tener hasta 40 tiras de tres led que serán distribuidas por las diferentes zonas, también de esas 40 se emplearan para la iluminación mediante el movimiento.

3- Diseño, diagrama de bloques, componentes

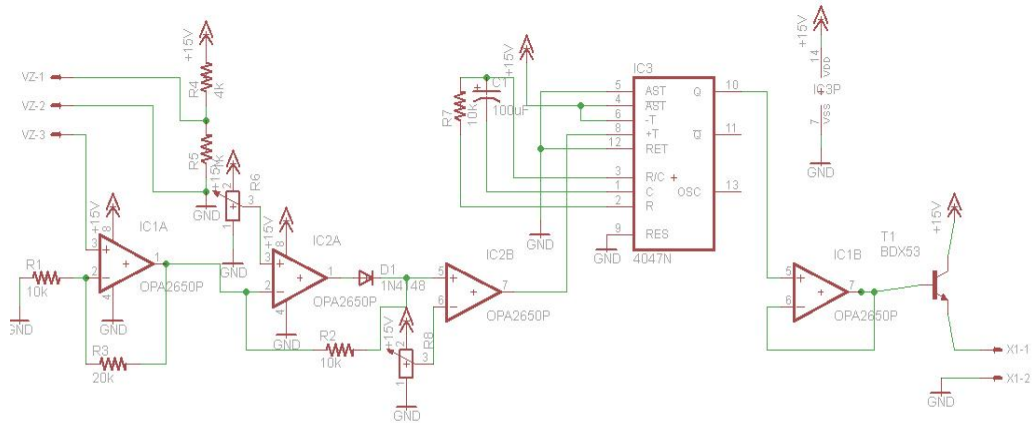
El diseño se divide en dos funcionamientos diferentes, ambos integrados en la misma placa PCB.

- Diagrama de bloques circuito con acelerómetro:



El acelerómetro, colocado sobre un soporte movable, es conectado a la placa en uno de sus tres ejes, este dará una tensión proporcional a la aceleración a la que es sometido. Esta tensión debe ser amplificada y sometida a un comparador de ventana, donde fuera de un determinado rango de valores activara el monoestable (no redisparable) que mantendrá un pulso continuo durante un tiempo ajustable , tiempo suficiente para iluminar las tiras de led y emitir el zumbador, necesidad pues de una etapa transistorizada capaz de proporcionar corriente suficiente a todas las tiras conectada

- Diseño del circuito electrónico para la parte con el acelerómetro



Componentes.

Fuente de alimentación, $V_{cc} + 15v$, $I_{max} = 1^a$ conectada a la placa Pcb

Placa con Acelerómetro, Adx335, conectado a la únicamente el eje z, $V_{cc} = 3v$

Amplificadores operacionales, LM358, alimentación simple $V_{cc} = +15v$

Monoestable CD4047, no redispensible, duración del pulso $T = 2 \cdot 48RC$

Zumbador sonido continuo, 17mA

Tiras de led. Montadas de tres en tres a 12v, consumo de cada tira 20mA

Transistor de potencia NPN Darlington BDX53C,

Explicación diseño.

El acelerómetro conectado en la placa va directamente conectado a la PCB, alimentación 3v, GND, y el eje Z. La tensión en el eje z es amplificada por 3 a través de la etapa no inversora. En el comparador de ventana, el rango de tensiones es ajustable con

potenciómetros, de forma que se pueda controlar la sensibilidad los movimientos del acelerómetro, estas tensiones son: acelerómetro en reposo 4v, en movimiento la variación es de medio voltio para arriba y para abajo, el comparador de ventana se ajustara para que proporcione V_{cc+} cuando la tensión supere $V_a=3,5v$ y $V_b=4,5v$. V_{cc+} llega a la entrada trigger del monoestable, que hara disparar al mismo , generando en la salida un pulso continuo cuyo tiempo vendrá determinado por $T=2,48RC$.

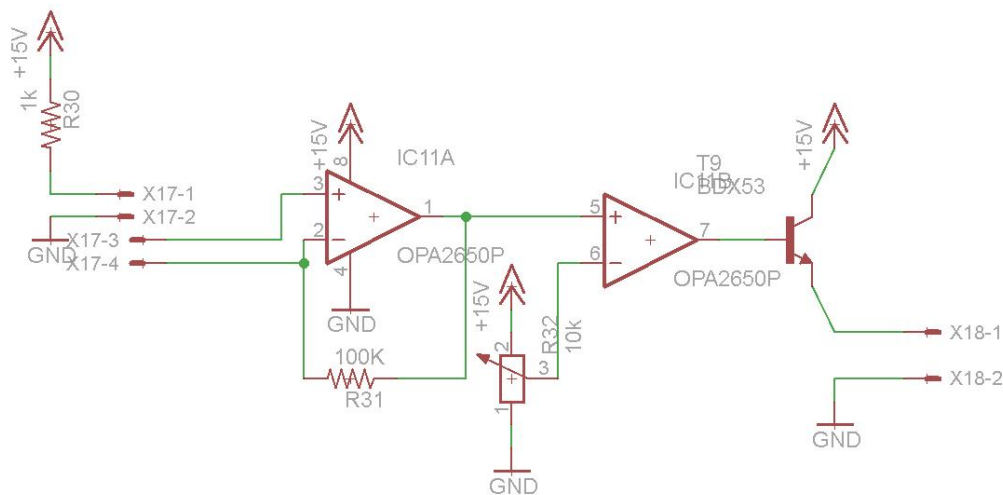
A la salida del monoestable el pulso llegara a un seguidor de tensión y a una etapa transistorizada que saturará al transistor obteniendo la corriente necesaria que activará el zumbador y las tiras de led durante ese periodo.

-Diagrama de bloques para el circuito con los sensores de proximidad(1 de 8)



La señal del sensor de proximidad es amplificada y llega a un comparador, en el cual si la misma es mayor que un determinado valor ajustable se obtiene $V_{cc}+$ que llega al transistor y activa las tiras de led de esa determinada zona.

-Diseño del circuito electrónico para la parte de los sensores de proximidad



Componentes

Sensores de proximidad (8) HDSL 9100, distancia mínima detectada 6cm, corriente de salida varios mA, alimentación a 15v, 4 terminales, 2 correspondientes al diodo led y otros dos al fotodiodo.

Explicación del diseño.

Los sensores de proximidad se conectan a la PCB a través de 4 terminales, 2 de ellos son la alimentación del led y los otros dos van directamente a la AO donde se obtendrá una tensión $V=I \cdot 100K$, entorno a los 10v, que ha de ser comparada con una tensión ajustable, cuando la proporcionada por el sensor sea mayor (sensor tapado) se obtendrá del comparador V_{cc+} que activara las tiras del led

4- PCB